1835 ?
1831 ?

Dear Sir— C140 C140

Miss Martineau will spend the evening with us this evening, & Mrs Channing & myself will be gratified if you will join us. We expect but few friends without ceremony, & hope you will come at an early hour—

Very truly
Your friend
Wm E Channing.

Horace Mann Esqr,

Senate Chamber

c190

C

1835

Dear Sir—

I have this moment seen in the papers your name among the passengers in the Independence—I welcome you home with my whole heart—& bid Mrs. I extend the welcome to her—I have missed you not a little, & wrote Tuckerman by yesterdays Post I began to feel some impatience for your return—Let us be grateful that we are brought so near & have the hope of seeing one another again so soon—You must have much to communicate. You have been I to ask? I fear, I have not any long amidst extraordinary excitements to the intellect & heart, whilst I have kept the same peaceful path—I have an interest in believing that you have

Gained more ~~than~~ myself, for all your
riches will be liberally imparted — When
your duties will permit, & work you could
come here & look at me — If I have
a bed to offer you, you shall be with us;
if not, you can find accommodations near
us — I must stop, to send this by
Brent — I will ~~add~~ only add Mrs Channing
& Mary's welcome to my own —

Ever sincere friend,

Wm E Channing —

Portsmouth R I May 11
July 2

Jonathan Phillips Esqr.

Boston.

W. E. Channing

[1835]

My dear Sir—

The shortness of our interview yesterday prevented my giving you my views in full—& I will now try to supply the deficiency—

The great object I wished to procure to your view, Whether the College could not (or might be made more useful? whether it could not) be brought to bear more extensively on the community, or so to communicate its benefits to a greater number—Thus extension of its influence is desired by its friends not one for the sake of the community & for its own sake—That it accomplishes much good now, & has decidedly, & believed, but [illegible] Harvard College

[illegible] means of order—If [illegible] for [illegible] more extensively useful, namely, the

+ means for this very desirable end, namely, the establishment of a regular course of instruction for those who do not incline or have not opportunity to study the ancient languages, who do not wish to be trained for one of [illegible] purposes, but who can commend the means for [illegible] afford can commend time & money, & have

a thirst for a higher instruction than is given in
any of our schools - I proposed that this course
should extend through two years, that it should
comprehend moral & political philosophy, political
economy, the principles of our own govern-
ment, & the physical sciences, & that the
teachers in these branches should be as
thorough as those now given in College -

The present system at Cambridge seems
to me very important - & I wish to extend, in
stead of narrowing it; but I feel strongly the
importance & need of another course, which will
be at once practical & philosophical, &
which by excluding the mere ornamental
branches would not be too extensive for many
now excluded from College. I believe, that such
a course
would have an immense influence on those
who should just through it, & wd do much to
preserve the intellectual character of the community.
A young man who should spend two years in
philosophical studies, in continuous investigation attention

...

to ~~learn~~ the laws of moral & material nature, would become intellectually a new man-
kind. Such systematical cultivation of the mind
for the acquisition of general principles, is
much more worthy to be called philosophical
education, than the study of language, & I
wish that as many years as Apollo may
enjoy the benefits of it-

The education of the people
seems to me more & more to be the object
to which the college should be directed. This institution has
been erected & endowed for the people.
It knows every man, not so much for him-
self, as that they may be qualified to
render services to the community; & (one of
these services, perhaps the highest is, that they
this renders no higher service than by
spread) their own intellectual & moral
a higher tone to the public mind. I want
the College do more for this end. I believe it may.
If it can pursue a course of philosophical in-
struction, which can be pursued by a greater

number than now has access to College, & it can extend the demand for this higher education by [illegible] facilities & means, & if it can give a rank to those who enjoy this advantage, it will render inestimable service to the community.

Permit me next to urge upon your consideration the claims of the College, as a popular institution, can it become a popular institution, can it become an object of public interest, without removing at all its present cause of present unpopularity. Its well-being requires, that the community should look to it as its friend & benefactor. I do not perceive that so much of the property of the college, as the suggestion now made, as I do of the better genius improvement of the people. The cause of popular education is a most important interest, for any better institution involving the religious & political as well as intellectual good of men. The prosperity of Yale College

~~need~~ can be hereby be added more, than by ~~the~~ ~~exercise~~
determined by nothing more than by.

of moral & intellectual education, than by
~~the~~ ~~means~~ of greater numbers, under the influence
of liberal & philosophical instruction. I wish that
the college may take an active part in this
great work. It has an extensive apparatus
of means - but it not render them more
productive? 2P. As to the plan proposed here,
I have no particularly to it - Let the end be accomplished
~~I care not for the means~~ My aim is rather to bring the subject
~~before the public~~ before more experienced & fortune men, than to define the mode of action.
~~the subject~~ I see one objection to my sug-
gestion in the present habits of society. I re-
fer to the fact, that the young, who do not
go to college, are generally bound to some busi-
ness at or before the time, when the
course which I have recommended would
begin. I know two that an exception of this
kind will not be generally adopted at first.
The question however is, whether there be not a
growing desire & demand for such an institut
as is now recommended. Society seems to me
to be tending to this point, & here & there a ~~one~~

of pieces -

What in this way, something may be done to try the college to bear more on the community at large, it becomes a question, whether it cannot ~~be done to~~ connect with the means of a higher education than it now affords, whether it cannot find out at least better a few more accomplished scholars than we can now boast - I have long looked to a new class of preceptors, as the only means of improvement in this particular - I would observe, however, that a few years ago, there was some conversation about the expediency of allowing by lectures & other provisions, young men, who might afford it, to spend a fifth year at Cambridge, & thus to lay a broader foundation for future studies. You can better judge whether a plan could be formed for this purpose.

I observed to you, that it would

the desire of several, that the commen-

wealth should found a school for teachers, as [expected my opinion]
has been done by some governments in Europe, & that such
an institution might be [usefully] placed in ~~College~~ Cam-
bridge. The young men would derive important
aid from ~~your~~ [the] apparatus of books, instruments
~~& teachers~~ instructors, whilst the College ~~would~~ [in]
aid of the great cause of education, ~~and~~ en-
dear itself to the people, & be felt to be
a great instrument of the progress of society.
I confess, it is my wish to multiply bonds of
this kind between the College & community,
as few as possible, for ~~the~~ benefit of both —

My ~~mind~~ was led to ~~remark~~ the previous remarks not in part
~~(On those [illegible] the subject in which [illegible] of~~
thoughts not chiefly by the diminished number of the students — let me refer for
~~wished to talk with you — let me add a few~~
one moment to the causes of this fact. ~~disadvantages under which the College [illegible]~~
~~remarks — The objections made the College [illegible]~~
~~College [illegible] compared with other [illegible] as I [illegible]~~
~~[illegible] the following~~, at least of Harvard in comp. with other Colleges,
They seem to be three — great ~~heard there~~ — 1 of the expense, — 2 the superior [authority] qual-
ifications [required] for admission — religious opinions — [the idea of] moral
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible] that the College can~~
As to the first, I know not how it can be. Let me ask
~~of the quarter bills as moderate as they can be~~
~~be reduced. The necessary expenses, I suppose, [illegible]~~
whether the expensive habits of the students have not done more
~~not much such as those of other colleges, but [illegible]~~
to bring reproach on the College as too dear a place for the
~~[illegible] of the students are that to be more ex-~~
generality, than the necessary charges in the quarter bill; & if so, can they

by checked &c
pernicious & these are not easily withstood by those
who cannot afford to adopt them. Can there be
change - as to the second, & trust, no change
will be made; except by raising the qualifi-
tions. The College ~~& now to small extent, giving~~
~~lessons~~ only but not to be ~~called~~ a place for ~~those~~ drones up in the
languages, but ~~and~~ give liberal & practical ed-
~~languages~~, ~~but pernicious~~
student is ~~the~~ best accent on this - & that
never to be an encroachment on the teaching
of Greek & Latin in schools, so that any
~~boys~~, ~~after spending~~ ~~gentlemen~~ ~~those languages~~,
or
~~should not~~ enter college, may be spared them
present ~~the need~~ this reform would be a vast benefit, & without
present orders - as to religious opinions, & trust
at ~~this~~ time of the ~~ancient~~ languages must decline - can the
but the pulpit might fully understood, that the
college is only to provide a-
students may place themselves under what religious
instructors they please or prefer, & that the
instructors which alone must prevail & not at all
so that no where can parents feel ~~so~~ equal security against
sectarian - as to general dangers, & am satis-
the exertion of improper influence over the minds of the young-
fied that very serious evil in the coming -
Cambridge is often called an unsafe place - this
In any college more free from one - & believe not - &
work, however, that moral care were more extensive

C

Wash.

Feb. 20 1835

Dear Sirk

We would have few wars if there did not exist in every community a body, separate from the rest of the community, who have a direct interest in War. That body is the great and influential corps of office-holders, and office seekers, contractors, agents, jobers, speculators, to which to whom war brings and abundant harvest. This corps ----- is already very formidable and will be ready to plunge the country into War, either to prevent reform or to increase their gain.

With respect,

I am & &

J.C.Calhoun,

(to W.E.C.)

Boston - March 25 - 1835

My dear Sir -

I ought to begin my letters with apologies, but perhaps can file my name [illegible] more agreeably. For sometimes past I have felt a singular indisposition to writing letters - I have neglected my English correspondents; why I cannot well tell - It has not been the consequence of ill-health; our old winter has not harmed me. I am satisfied that it is not the severity but the unsteadiness of our climate which I have to dread. At the beginning of the winter, the influenza, which was epidemick, took a strong hold of me that I thought myself frustrated for the winter, but I soon rose, & have had more than usual health. It is no small compensation for loss of health, to have the consciousness enjoyed by an invalid of even its partial return. To me, every walk in the dear old atmosphere of the late season was a positive blessing. To wake the next morning after such exposure without suffering, to see the beautiful light, to feel that I might breast again the fierce wind, & to anticipate a few hours of intellectual pleasure at home, these common privileges awakened distinct sentiments of gratitude. I have indeed enjoyed much. What a mysterious good is life - this energy of thought, feeling, love, action. Its depths fill me more & more with wonder - Tuckerman has been a great comfort to me - To be sure, he makes longer speech-

er than before his travels & acts the censor very freely - but there is a divine spirit in him - I know him to be truly good, profoundly devoted to duty & God - There is a fire in him which is to consume his imperfections - What are imperfections in such a case? - I should hardly think of them in him, were I not sometimes told of them. He has done good here decidedly. He will leave an impression behind him. The love of generations will rise up & call him blessed, as will the sick - he looks old; to my eye, he grows old faster than I do - But who sees age in himself - I am almost as young in my looking-glass as when I was a boy, & younger in feeling - & creation is newer - Tuckerman has a great trial in his excellent daughter, Sarah. She has had a recent fall & is again confined to her bed with severe pain - pain! that may, tenderly appointment. This noble-minded girl, hardly lives a moment without the consciousness of it, & has hours & days of agony - Pain has more offices than we understand - I think, to her, it has been a minister of much good - Has not submission in duty, the mere subjection of the will, considered separately from moral & religious views, some important uses - What new lights we are to receive in our future being!

You wrote me from Rome - I do not wonder that its riches exhausted you - Were you disappointed, as I was at first,

with finding so modern a city. I had no patience with its hotels & shops & other gay accommodations for the outward life, covering the soil where I expected hallowed ruins — but by degrees old Rome rose before me, & the vulgar city sunk — Did it not occur to you, how much that you saw there was borrowed, the works of art from Greece, the religion from the East, & that the old Roman energy of will was the only native growth (at least in former times) worth remembering — Wonderful city, that many minds it has enriched. You will bring from it glorious images which will never die — I was too sick to enter into its spirit & pleasures thoroughly — but I gained enough to repay me for many toils —

Of our country you know all that I can write you — Our war-cloud is scattered. Party spirit is raging, I fear, not extinguished — Our city as lecture-going as usual. No new lights have risen among us, that I know; but I think some higher philosophy is springing up — Some & give us a new impulse — I am about to take an important step — My boy Wm has lost the whole winter by his usual indisposition, & I have made up my mind to send him to Norwich, where physical education is more studied than any where & more care taken of the moral nature. He embarks for Havre, 2d next month, with my nephew Wm Channing who accompanies his mother & younger sister to Europe — I am sorry they will miss you — My love to Mrs — Mrs C sends her best regards — I expected to end here, but a few commissions have entered my thoughts — I wish

you to buy the second volumes of Arnott's natural Philosophy,
& the Gallery of portraits of distinguished men by the Society
of useful knowledge, & Fichte on the destination of man in
French, unless you have it, "Last destination de l'homme".
If I have any money left & you know any new book of talent
& permanent value, do get it — Mr Hunter the publisher sent
me a number of pamphlets, for which I wish you to thank
him — I can send you some good news of Mr Allston. His
friends have raised a sum for him above 3000 dollars & re-
leased him from debt, & he will now work with new heart-
I am sorry however that I cannot speak of your picture as
done. It has been a great trial to him — he expected to
finish it months ago, but met a difficulty which he could
not overcome in a way satisfactory to himself, & he has now
laid it aside, having found before, as other artists do, that by
the solution of the difficulty is sometimes gained by forgetting it for
a time — I rejoice at the prospect of your return. I
want you however not to return to your house in Pearce
yourself in a new situation, amidst new associations. You
can go first to Fremont House — where you may have
as extensive accommodations as you can ask, & with your
own servant will want nothing. Think of this —

Ever sincere friend

W E Channing

March 10– I have just seen Mr Jackman. She & all her are well–

If, in next in France any book illustrating the German Philosophy, do send it me–

Mr Channing is desirous of obtaining from France a pair of candlesticks or figures supporting lights with Porcelain Shades for the Piano & a pair for the mantlepiece He sympathises in the pleasant intelligence we have of your health & that of your dear boy & with Mrs desire an affectionate remembrance to you both–

Can you obtain these articles when You visit Paris the region of taste without inconvenience to Yourself & oblige your friends

W. E. Channing
March 25. 1825

Jonathan Phillips, Esq.
care of Baring, Brothers & Co,
London,
England.

Sovereign

May 6. 1835

My dear Sir—

I write a line which may not reach you, to inform you that my sister, Mrs F D Channing, with her son, the young minister & her daughter, & my sister Miss Gibbs, with her nephew, Mr J Gibbs, have sailed for Stavanger, the 24th last month. They took with them my son Wm, who is to make trial of Norway. Its inhospitable last winter subjected his physicians as well as parents, that something decisive must be done for him— My object in writing is to ask you if you can give my sister & their companions any letters which may be useful to them. They spend the summer in Switzerland & winter in Italy. Their bankers are Welles & Co— I will add a letter, for you which may be on your way home—

Yr sincere friend,

Wm E Channing—

LIVERPOOL
LETTER
1835

Hallets Cov
May 7 Ships

Paid 8

Jonathan Phillips Esq
To the care
of Messrs Baring Brothers & Co
London
England

W. E. Channing
Bucy. 6. 1835

Massachusetts Historical Society
1154 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
MASSACHUSETTS 02215

NOTE: FILM MAY APPEAR FAULTY OR IMPERFECT IN PLACES BECAUSE OF THE POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINALS.

[835] C

Philadelphia - Wednesday - May 13.

My dear Mother -

I am truly sorry to have left you at N.Y. - Your letter made me fear that you were more sick than myself. My attack was the consequence of fatigue beyond my strength, but I soon got over it. One of the first steps I took on arriving here was to send for a physician of character & reputation. He impressed me with the necessity of keeping quiet & avoiding all excitement for a few days. You will see your name in print, & I do not like your name to be mixed up with any thing that is disagreeable. You have done much good, & I want that it should not die with you - Take care, that you do not undo your work by over-action. You are in danger of losing confidence by [illegible] - parent extravagance. You entitle others sympathy,

your enthusiasm sometimes lacks sobriety. I have sometimes felt, as of the kindness & prudence were seen in your pleasure enjoyments. You need a check. Always in health, you would enjoy too much said. + You & all very young & sometimes we ingore a friend by giving him the idea of a danger, without pointing a finger on the precise fault. I suspect however that we cannot serve one another much beyond our general hints. A man may be set to work, turned upon himself, by such remarks - but unless he can consciously recognize his difficulty, he can hardly learn to deal in it a good - And one point, I have not told you all my mind - I am troubled about our foreign-service, i.e., fearful lest those who have been led to engage it, will distrust the enterprise, & proceed to general scepticism as to means of doing good. I shall go & your

associates shd make this a great object. The best organization of men an institution is a most important deserving very serious thought. There is an establishment for poor children a few miles above the city on Long Island which deserves attention. It is such a children's poor house — I shd fear, open to many objection. In regard to Burton, I feel, that best to seek the good object is rather not to be doing much — but to seek we must go and inquiring. Your project of a meeting among, Abolitionists men might accomplish much. Then can't see it is to point out to others the means of doing good. Believe me, I feel my inferiority more than any body else — Do write me if you attended the anti slavery meeting? What report of the times may be gathered from the different meetings? I met Mr Stanton Sergeant yesterday on the Steamboat, who seemed much troubled by a sermon of Rothingham's lately published — I intend reviewing over my letter, I almost doubt about sending it — I fear nothing so much as to discourage a correspondence — but your own feelings are too fine

they to allow discouragement. We have both
but one work to do, & that done, to rise more
& more above ourselves - & to follow the dictates of
the Divine, Disentangled Spirit. That true oracle
in the human breast - God over & truly - W E Channing

I find the sermons which I wished you to send my friends
here have not come - Did you put them into the mail
I mean the sermon on the ministry for the poor -

No date. Boston Wed. P.M.
How far we can do
friends by kind -

Philad^a May 23 - 1835 -

Dear Brother J -

I received your letter by the Brother thereof to day & thank you, as I always do, for your kind words - I heard from Mr Ware of your meeting in Chamber St, & rejoiced in the strength given you to plead the good cause so successfully. I do not despair of good being done by other Denominations, though their views of human nature, & other errors will do much to neutralize the truth they preach - I can sympathize with you - At this moment, I am somewhat worn down by preaching two sermons two successive Sundays - There seemed a call for effort, & I do not regret that I made it - but I must suffer - I am trying to get strength for one more sermon, for I do not feel as if I had done my work here - As to my picture, I fear I have not time for it - I regret you have done something decisive about the frame since - Our pleasure here

has been augmented by Mary's confinement
by a sprain - She is confinement of twelve
days, she went below day before yesterday -
I am so too much occupied for another sheet
Mary let me send love to Mrs J & Sarah -

Your sincere friend

S & C Hays -

Rev. Dr Tuckerman

Boston.

Mss. Cabot-

1835- Dr. Channing's
a date -

C

Newport. June 9-1834

Dear bro T-

+ I am here again, at my own dear farm - not the pleasantest spot to an earth to others, but almost so to me. At this moment it is particularly dear, for it gives me repose which I need - I have had considerable calls on my strength since I wrote you - On reaching Philad^a, I found such a desire to hear me, that weakened as I had been, I did not feel myself authorized to be quiet - I preached three sundays in succession to great congregations, & perhaps never had greater reason to hope that I was doing good. I took no controversial subjects. I went into the heart of religion, & was listened to with that still attention which is more encouraging to the minister than the shouts of a nation. I of course gained no flesh - & felt after my third service that I had done my portion of work for the present - I write all this for I know you like to hear about me, - I had much pleasure in seeing at Philada - the [illegible] more self formed man, than you commonly meet, less influenced by his age, [illegible]

interest in what are called the great movements of the day, not from indifference to the proper ^ human nature but from greater confidence in its native tendencies — he is simplicity itself, & must do much good to a congregation drawn together by sympathy with him, but may be too individual for common societies. Philadelphia seems to me a fine field of labour for a man of strong, bold, generous character. I could not learn that the people are given to infidelity, but they have no interest in the common manifestations of religion. I speak of the more educated part. They have more indifference than prejudice, & like all people who have not thought on this great subject, may be deeply moved by true & powerful views of it. James does much good in his own congregation; but he is not a man to force a subject on the unreflecting. Where can the true voice be found? Where the soul is burning with the love of celestial goodness, so pressed, stirred with the evils of this fallen world, that it cannot but speak, & speak with a prophet's inspiration — & hastened strength & heard notions of your

blest there. All concur in thinking you did good there — I have been met by very cold weather here, after experiencing great heat at the south. There are severe trials — however I find much to enjoy. I reached here this morning. I have been walking around our trees & flowers, admiring the perfection of God's works, & seeing his glory in all that he has made — Oh would his rational offspring fulfil their purpose, & reach their perfection, as do these humbler productions of his wisdom & love! but are not we to despair? The plant is shortlived & yet see how can we expect a few moments rain to develope himself so early & regularly as the material germ? — Now to business. Mary, though see pours rain, is still a prisoner in a great degree, & wants Sarah very, very much — not that Sarah must make one sacrifice to come on — but she will find a hearty welcome — can she bear the stage? If she should prefer coming by Providence, I will send a letter to the steamboat on any day she may name — Mary says, give my love to Sarah & tell her how much I want to see her — Sarah will find us more quiet than last summer, & as I have not & may not have a coach-

man, I cannot offer her as much aid as I could wish. I hope our friends will not discourage her - I presume her field of usefulness - they shall teach as much as they want - I will be there Tuesday two - We all join in love to Mr T - Yours ever & affectly - W L Garrison -

Let Sarah buy me a few sermons before the Fraternity; & when did you send sermons on "future life." I want them sent to you Read, & to the other Teams, I suppose -

Rev. Geo Trask,
Boston,
Mass -

Newport R.I. Aug 13

I am too tired to write another letter - Will you send me the rest of the papers, the Daily advertiser, the Courier, Observer, & Liberator to be sent to me at Newport - Will you attend to this or if too busy, just write a line to my brother Rogers, & he will attend to it -

Boston June 16 1835

Dear Jo

Since I wrote you last nothing of particular interest has occurred among our people. Some changes have taken place. Lyndia our family at least has left us - the Misses Townsend - Sister & Thee have joined us. Mr Chandler brought Mr Townsend's fam- many of the people are absent, some travelling some residing in the country. Mr John Mellen, wife Mrs Mellen & their daughter, are going to France in a week or two, to keep a year abroad - You may have heard of Mr Elliot's application for a portion in the erection of a church at St Louis. She asked the privilege of preaching in our pulpit. After consulting the deacons some or two others I gave notice of his design. After the delivery of his sermon one Sunday morning a collection of about $ 275 was taken

He is quite a remarkable young man - youthful in years & in appearance, yet so mature in character. His sermon in behalf of the St Louis church was almost perfect. It showed great good sense together with a fine spirit. He gives for more than common promise of usefulness. He has preached in most of the pulpits of our congregations & collected nearly $ 2000, the sum which he wants. Next Sunday he will preach at Providence for the same object.

Our anniversary meeting was not so good as its influence as I hoped it would be. The meetings on Thursday & Wednesday evenings were well-sustained, entirely free from any sectarian spirit or language - but on the whole we did not have a very lively or pleasant time. There was a want of life & cordiality, & I fear that the interest of the week will decline unless we make some change in its arrangements. Mr Boggs of Lexington who has been chosen Gen. Secy. of the Amer. Christ. Assoc. will be a valuable man in this office, if his health shall be sufficient, at is uncertain, but he hopes it may -

This was by Dr. Channing in June, 1835:

Small print

I thank you for the kind reply you gave to my last letter. Of the interest you express in my prospects of happiness. I may not find it easy at once to throw off habits of distrust & discouragement, but if any thing can restore me to perfect serenity, it is the influence of such circumstances as those in which I feel that the goodness of God is placing me. I think I understand myself. I need & thirst for simplicity of character. I have never been true to myself, for I have lived much on the opinion of others. I desire to be independent & to cultivate a reasonable confidence, & learn only on truth. I want to make right-doing my aim & business, & I am sure I shall have hard work in the discipline of those lessons that ought to teach me its value. There is no promise of the Heavenly Father to which I turn with more satisfaction than to the words — Blessed are they that do hunger & thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled.

I have heard four many sermons of the good Mr. Furness preaching since in Philadelphia. Hope you are not suffering from your exertions. From what you said before you left home, I am expecting to see you soon.

Respy & truly Yrs E S Gannett

Gannett—
June 1835—

*June. 1835
spoke desire
to do right
Wants "simplicity of char"
+ is depend. of opinion
of him.

C

Phila: June 29. 1835

My dear Sir,

I was prompted to reply to your recent letter as speedily as to the first, but I really felt that I might be in danger of abusing the privilege of your correspondence. And therefore I have forborne to write until now when I purpose to give a gentleman about to visit Newport a letter of introduction to you. The person referred to is Mr Thos Butler of this city, the uncle of Mr Pierce Butler. He is in a bad state of health & after passing the winter at St. Augustine, he proposes to try New Port for the summer. According to law, Mr Thos Butler was one of the principal heirs of the large estate which now goes by the will of his grandfather to Pierce Butler. This state of things has entirely separated the uncle & his nephew. I believe they have no intercourse whatever. When in health, Mr Thos Butler attended my church regularly & has always liberally aided its interests. The little intercourse I have had with him has interested me in him & I should be happy to do him a service. He is exceedingly gentlemanly in his deportment & there is much in him to inspire respect. I do not know whether he will avail himself of the letter of introduction to you which I shall give him. But he appeared this morning as if it would give me great pleasure to know you. His eldest son died about a year ago & he has two sons at Cambridge. His wife is not living.

To return to your last letter for which I thank you because it fully in

my modes of thinking. I have no objection to what you have stated. It has long seemed to me that the first thing in order to goodness, is goodness. I remember some years ago when Dr Griffin preached before the Mass: Convention of Ministers, some of our liberal publications condemned as paradoxical & contradictory an idea which he expressed upon that occasion, which was substantially that you have suggested. 'We must pray for the Spirit,' he said, 'if we must have the Spirit in order to pray aright.' I felt that the sentiment was true. But then, we are asked, how shall I get the Spirit? This is a question to which ministers are prone to think a satisfactory answer may be given in words only. How impressively does yr doctrine teach us the first & absolute importance of manifesting the Spirit in the life. Language is but a part of "the great machinery of means." It is excellent in its way & place. But however eloquently put together & uttered, it must be inspired by inward life or it is wholly powerless. Every day's reflections & experience bring home to my mind more & more strongly that no man can do good unless he is good. If we would create virtue, we must show it. Indeed, Sir, I am sometimes almost overwhelmed by the contrast between the greatness of my office & my own sad weakness. I feel as if I were doing nothing. How little do we know of life! How coolly do we enter upon its various offices as if there were no hazard! How different are my views of the ministry now from what they were a dozen years ago. I feel that I have but precious little of the true spirit, but that little has taught me the truth of the old quotation - 'Fools rush in where angels fear to tread'. But I must not go on in this way, for it is true that complaint does not satisfy me. It is too often a subterfuge to which we resort in order to be soothed & countenanced in our spiritual delinquencies by the voice of human commendation & sympathy. While I think I

recognise the main idea of your last letter as one which had impressed itself on my mind, I am struck with your manner of stating it especially when you say that the question "how shall I be virtuous" is a putting off what ought to be immediate, & seeking for the present moment something short of virtue." Yes, we are continually trying to do something easier than virtue that virtue itself may be made easy. But after all, means are indispensable and the truth seems to be that they are effectual inspirations as they are used not as means, but as ends. A man who reads with an intention of being excited & impressed is sure to be defeated in his purpose. If when we are at church we are continually thinking how much benefit we are receiving, it is certain we shall receive none. Let us also have high & holy impulse - inspirations obey them with single hearts, the result will be powerful & beneficial when least expected. It has been remarked that we are generally wholly unconscious of that about us in our manners & characters which charms or pleases others most. If we find out what the attractive grace or quality is, we are sure to spoil it by affectation. Let me hear from you, as you have leisure. I am sure it will do me good, at any rate it will give me great pleasure - I value your last favour especially, if it be right to use that commercial term. - I hope to see Miss Martineau in a week or 10 days & then I shall be able to determine what are her views on the great subject of slavery - I trust I shall be able to entertain her & Miss Jeffrey at my house for a day or two, altho' Mrs Furness leaves me on Wednesday for the East? whither she goes with the children on account of the indisposition of the youngest - With sincere respects to Mrs Channing & best wishes for the speedy restoration of Miss Mary I remain

very truly & respectfully
yrs W H Furness

Sing.

PHILA
30
JUN

Rev William E. Channing

Newport

Rhode Island

Jun 25
June 1835

+ C

Newton June 30. 1835

Dear Brother J.—

We continue hoping to see Sarah—She would have done many much good—but Providence has called her to serve in another sphere—What a cheering view of the world, that every where we may find means, opportunities of serving God & man—When she has done her work at home, she must feel that she has one here to do—I shall rejoice to see you with her—I thank you for your late letters. They show that, if worn in body, you are strong & cheerful in spirit—That you tell me of the Farm school has removed a weight from my mind—I desire its success not only for its own sake, but still more for the encouragement it will give to labours for the safety & redemption of the young. Do not commit yourself to any teacher or superintendent. Do not be satisfied with an economical establishment. Make changes, till you find a man, who can understand the young & reach their spiritual nature. I heard from Mr Mears, that Mr & Mrs Wells thought of quitting his school to become an anti-slavery missionary at the south, not to preach but to talk &c—Is he not quitting his true vocation? Can he exert any power equivalent to what he possesses over the young & depraved—You have much to encourage you. Such a fellow-labourer as Dr Brown, brought into the field by your exertions, is a noble reward—I want you however to communicate more

& more what is distinctive in your operations? As yet the ministry has done little for the poor, & will do little, if managed on the old plan. You have been urged by some new modes of influence - What are they? You have done good by appealing the poor with more sympathy & respect, & more of the feeling of brotherhood than had been exprest before - You have gone more with the tone of encouragement & hope, & have spoken to them in capable of feeling the power of high motives - So far, so good - But the distinctive views you have given them, & your distinctive modes of presenting them, have not, I think been brought out by you very clearly. In your "glimpses of truth" I was somewhat disappointed in this respect - The work delighted me, & it seems to me fitted to do much good - It has opened to them elapses the views of the poor which they most need to take - But in your conversations with them, I did not find the peculiarity I expected - There was more of the common place style than means no little than I expected. By this you will not suppose, that I want any forced singularity. What I want is that you should substitute for vague, conventional, hackneyed forms of speech, distinct, substantial truths, which the intellect may grasp, & which will answer to the profoundest wants of the spiritual nature - All this, perhaps you will say, is vague enough - Be it so. Still it may

give you some idea of what I mean—)

What you tell of Blanco White amazed me— Is it true? I shall think him a moral hero indeed, if he has given [illegible] made such a sacrifice—

Give Mrs. F's subscription of $5.00 to Mrs. Nash's basket— Was it a gift or loan?— Let me know—

I have read Jay's book. It is a calm, but strong exposition of important matters— I look on the contest between the two societies as most unfortunate. Nothing has done more to depress public sentiment on subject of slavery— I think much of this subject, & work I had energy, to write— but I can do so little— When are we to see Phillips. I was writing to Jesse when his absence was heard, but now that the time for his return is come, my heart warms toward him & I long for a renewal of intercourse—

Mary is getting better— She says I must tell Sarah to come— I hope to hear of Joseph's return in my next from you— My accounts from my boy are all I could desire— Farewell— Write to your present place of sojourning soon—

Ever affectly yr

W Ellery Channing—

When Sarah comes, let her bring me from a bookstore, "Worcester's Comprehensive Dictionary."

Portsmouth R.I.
June 30

May 11

Rev. Dr Tuckerman,

Boston,

Mass

1835 - June 30 - Ansdell -
Grain Store - +
Answered at Sight - +
Sherry -

Newport. July 2. 1835

My dear Sir—

I thank you from the heart for the Memoir you sent me of your late dear friend Farmer. I read it with renewed sorrow for his loss, but with a joy deeper than the sorrow. There is nothing on earth so beautiful, so cheering to me, as such manifestations of virtue. To have had such a son, to have contributed to the development of such a being, must always be to you a most grateful thought. What an power there is in true virtue! It makes the dead blessing to us. It makes them alive to us. I know not how you could have executed your delicate, difficult work more happily. The memoir overflows with truth & feeling. You have given full utterance to your heart, & the intelligent, most touching utterance, & yet you have written with discrimination, a just & wise perception, which assures the reader that the affections have not interfered with the judgment. You appear

done good as well as given relief to your
parental feelings. The Memoir seems to
me to ~~suited~~ to assist & improve the
young, that I wish it could be detached
from the rest of the volume & published
separately. I could work that my own
might have before him
son, a proof of what may be done,
felt, meditated & acquired in youth.

With sincere regards to Mrs Jackson
& your children, I remain
with respect,
Your sincere friend
W E Channing.

Portsmouth R.I.
July 2

James Jackson M.D.

~~Boston~~

Watchusett Mass.

(Dr. Channing)

Newport - July 8: 1835

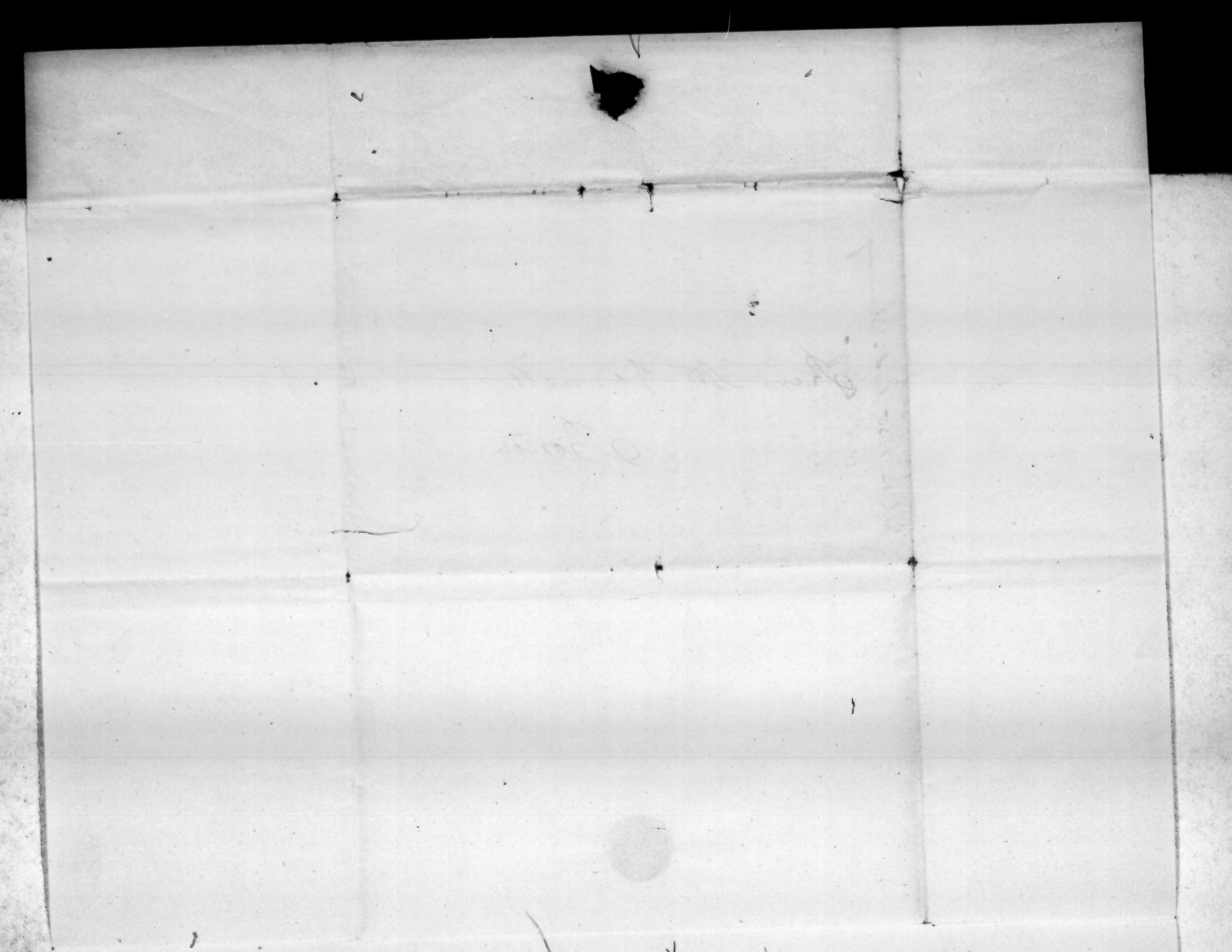
My dear Sir -

Our sister Tuckerman takes this to Boston, & can tell you how I am - She speaks favorably of the state of the Ministry for the poor; but, without compliment, thinks that the Ministers of our congregations do not give sufficient attention to the Interests. & life of it. We cannot spare interest Robbins[2] cannot give interest Lothrop[2]. & did hope much from the ministers, & state feel that this association may be said as a means of great spiritual improvement to their congregations. Might not this last view awaken them -

Your account of the Anniversary week were not sufficiently encouraging. Have you thought of my suggestion of calling out the efforts of our congregations more systematically[2] - A few years ago, there was a pleas for a Convention in which every liberal church should be repre-

rented; but that was a day of war, & as
the object was the defence of the party, the
project was abandoned as threatening an en-
croach of Sectarism - Now that the war is over,
I wish you & others to consider, whether
& such a meeting to promote efforts for the
deprecation of the churches, & the spiritual elev-
ation of society might not be good - It must not be forced. If there no
demand for it. I have hope & desire,
desire, that our sect (if sect we are) should
spread by any means but by progress
the Spirit of Christianity

Private I tell me that your
countenance is brighter, happier - I thank
God for this new light which has de-
scended on you, & do not doubt that it will
give new animation to all your
labors - Yr sincere friend,
W E Channing -



July 12. 1835 Rev Dr. Channing

Ans^d

Qu "Our sect" religious by progress in Ky
Bener Fry
"Your comitten. lights"
Gen. National Conference

Mrs Grannett,

Q Boston

Newbert. July 8- 1835

My dear Sir-

Our friend J returns & I will send a line- Thanks for your letter- I like we may ~~soon~~ soon meet- ~~this~~ one of my first questions of J was, where you were living, & I heard with sorrow, you were in your old house- I did hope, you would be forced into the present. you must not relapse into your old whining modes of life, or into the habits of thought associated with your present dwelling. My letter from Ireland spoke much of the pleasure you gave in society, & I am sure, that your virtue, happiness & usefulness would be increased by keeping up free intercourse with your fellow beings. You have never been in Boston what you may & should be & what you would abroad- I think that a man in your circumstance might be a centre to an

tellectual circle & might bring together those
who are fitted to act beneficially on society.
Beyond know not how you are to serve Mrs
better, than by making your home the sweet-
est of the best homes as - Do not consume yourself,
I beg you - I have looked to your travels
as means of permanent good to you &
others, by bringing you out, by making you more
just to yourself - I think much of Mrs -
After her attack on England, I doubted
the expediency of subjecting her to any
severe study - but a liberal culture, pre-
paring her for her future position in society,
is within her reach. & it has occurred to me
that if he would be willing to avail herself
of the aid of a private teacher, much might
be done by your employing for her an accom-
plished scholar & gentleman, (such for example
as Wilkes & or Follen) not to drill her, but
to give her the highest instruction he can

decisive. If the first man in the country could be secured at any cost for such purpose (supposing him to have skill & taste) he would be invaluable — In these suggestions you will see my wishes in your & yours — I will tell you how I am — I have all sympathy but one, & that is, patience for exertion — but I can do more than when you left me —

Yr sincere friend

Wm Channing —

Direct to me at Newport, when you write —

I have spoken of Wm, under supposition, that his health would not allow of very close application. Perhaps I err — I would not certainly release him from any labors to which he is equal — The development of his mind has as yet been spontaneous, which has its advantages — But he now needs a regular discipline to give him the command of labour, of continued attention & mental concentration. Now is the time for him to get the command of his faculties & purposes & to lay the foundations of a wise judgment & large views in morals, religion, politics, & common affairs —

W E Channing

July 8th 1835

Jonathan

Phillips Esqr

Boston

1. Mor. Disp.
2.3. Intellectual super. personal.

C

July 6 — 1835 —

+ Time Extract

My dear Mrs Barbie

I received last week your letter by — He reached home in safety, but as I am spending the summer in the country I have not yet seen him, but have good accounts from him. I am truly glad he was so justly appreciated in England. In his own country he ~~was~~ ~~[illegible]~~ withdrawn from society, almost buried his finest powers in retreat. I trust he has learned the sphere for which he was made. There is often a mysterious ness in the combination of constitutional qualities — Some men with high intellectual endowments & fine moral powers too, live almost useless lives, in consequence of a diseased sensitiveness over which the will has no power. Some times I have seen this disease partly healed & if not removed by a change of circumstances & compelling that individual to exert all & commit himself — to battle what we call hard necessity —

Glen the our last years. One thing I learn by growing experience, how much more the happiness & usefulness of life depends on a right balance of mind than on remarkable gifts - I am less & less a worshipper of mere intellect - [End] I cannot but hope that the publication you propose is to increase that happiness of your declining years - In writing have used these words not in any adaptation to the tastes & fashions of the day, but to permanent merits - You belonged not to the Lake School, or the Byron School &c - but to natures, & in the long run nature has fashion on her side - She is that only patron who defies time. I hope & believe there is a stable taste in the people, as well as an unerring unity in our powers. That we have succeeded is no pledge of future success - Perhaps I have a singular consciousness of the peculiarities & instability of my intellectual energies - but this & a dampness of effort, still keeps me from all hope

which may be turned into satisfaction. You have been longer than this great school of life than myself are wiser & better & will not be pleased if the Author should not be willing to give you an account - hearing or reading - of the doubts as to have spoken of my doubts as to my own mind. I do not mean that I see any instability in my intellectual acquirements, but that life & force of thought which gives to nothing all its efficacy without which learning is dead, & truth falls dead upon the lips to print, this mysterious energy comes & goes - by what laws I can not tell. In truth this unlike brightness & warmth of sunshine upon me & often it does come upon me I should be ungrateful not to feel that it has sometimes visited me & is welcomed as an inspiration from you above. I hope it will not desert me; but I do not presume on it - my friends urge me to visit England. I feel as if I might have nothing to say there, not that I should in the least detect me from visi

ing your country. I should de-
light to see another visit, especial-
ly as my present health makes
me capable of enjoying much
more than formerly. I have
rambled much — I began with
intending & hoped & hope that
having committed your work
with a pure purpose to the Providence
of the all wise disposal, you could
await calmly & cheerfully the
event. Forgive my homily espe-
cially as it needs to have its moral
pointed out — I have no right
to be a monitor to you, but you
will see in my error a proof
of my interest — With great
respect & friendship
Wm E Channing.

Miss Battie —

Newport July 30 1835

Dear Sister - I -

Sarah says, I must write you a line - & tell you, that she is not without reliance, I shall comply - not that I mean to deny your claims to attention - but I have so little to say, that without this suggestion from her, I should be silent. I wish, I could tell you, she is better: The more she is with us, the deeper concern we feel for her - She is an example to us all of patient endurance - & She has some present compensation for her peculiar sufferings, in her great susceptibility of enjoyment. I look on her with admiration, when I see how much pleasure she contrives to find amidst her severe pain. We have asked for her the advice of a physician from N York - about whom I suppose she has written you - - You must write me about your ministry. Your account of the feelings of this [illegible]

ministers gave me pain - I have received an account of the discussion at the Theological association at Bangor, which made me fear that Worcester had met with some discouragement - but these rumors are not to be relied on. The greatest wisdom is required in you yourself & your associates to recommend your work - This you are to do, not by talking much about it, not by long arguments to those at before prejudiced bodies, but by giving practical proof of its efficiency. My hope rests wholly on the unwearied disinterested zeal of the ministers. If the ministry shall degenerate into a formal service can be carried on with no more zeal, than the common ministry, it will come to nothing. It cannot have a long and [illegible] advocates. You must not however talk about this, or talk about the [illegible] of the ministers - but with a single eye to your work, & almost with a forgetfulness of others, be en-

almost as scarce & out of season — I say, you — I mean your attorneys. you do enough, to amuse. but the Men of their office must be held ab- -sent heads before them — —

You wrote me a short account of what Holmes said about my powers — you were to see my father Jersey — get him to talk to him — neighbors — the auctioneer, about the best time of selling the powers, & what they might bring. Will my keeping them a month or two much affect the price? Write me — you see my writing; for you can decipher the enemies to him — & ask him to write me — as much

Very sincerely
Your friend

If any thing in Phillipi's case is interesting, let me know it — & write me on the day of the auction of his furniture — & as you may suppose his letter was not very bright —

Rev. Dr Tuckerman.

Boston.

Concord July 30 1837.

+ Mineteg of Corp

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Newport – Aug 19 – 1835

My dear Sir –

I have this moment seen in the Daily Advertiser, that a meeting is to be held on Friday afternoon in Boston on the subject of slavery; I cannot but look forward to this meeting with deep solicitude. I have seen with sorrow the influence of the unwise proceedings of anti-slavery societies, in inspiring among us the true moral feeling in regard to this tremendous evil; & I cannot but fear, that our citizens in their zeal to oppose an extravagant party, may prove unfaithful to these great principles of freedom & equal rights, on which our glory as a community rests. If the meeting will satisfy itself with pronouncing severe reprobation on any attempt to stir up the slaves to revolt, with deprecatory condemnation the circulation of inflammatory pamphlets among them –, & with disclaiming all desire in the North to interfere by any political action with slavery in the slave States, no harm will be done, – I am not aware that the antislavery societies have advanced

any principles or adopted any measures which call for such rebuke & such disclaimer - If they have, I shall not find fault with a public expression of reprehension, though the wisdom of such a course may be doubted. But in attempting to put down a party, let not great principles be [poached] compromised put down. Let it not be forgotten, that liberty is above all price, & that to [rob] embrace a fellow creature of, is to inflict the greatest injury. Any resolve, passed at the proposed meeting, implying, however indirectly, that a human being can rightfully be held & treated as property; - any resolve intended to discourage the free expression of opinion on slavery, or to [launch] the spirit of violence which has assailed [against] the anti-slavery society; - any resolve, implying that the Christian & philanthropist may not strive to abolish slavery by moral influence, by appeals to the reason, conscience & heart of the slave[holder]; any resolve, expressing stronger sympathy with the slaveholder than with the slave, or tending at all to encourage the continuance of slavery - will affect me

beyond measure. I have planned on belonging to a city, which has been eminently the cradle of civil & religious liberty, & where the respect due to every human is understood perhaps better than in any other community. Nat Porter should in any way lend aid to the cause of oppression, ~~in what I cannot learn~~ would be a dark omen indeed -

Copy of letter to
Dr Warren—
Augt 19 - 1835—

Slavery - Intercourse

+

~~Thos. Thos Thos~~

~~Boston Mob~~ -

Boston Aug. 20 1835

Dear Sir

You have probably heard of Miss Martineau's arrival here. She has been in this vicinity a week, & is an object of much attention. She seems to be quiet, & from a remark which she made the other day, I should not be surprised if she went in the course of a fortnight to Newport, where she might have the pleasure of seeing you & the opportunity of comparative relief from the crowd of visitors with which she is beset. The simplicity of her manners, & an evenness of temper together with her intellectual accomplishments secure for her universal favour.

The Summer has not been here very much as usual. The city never was so empty of its ordinary people, & never so full of strangers. Our church

present - great display of fragrant flowers. Many persons are travelling, many families living out of town. Judge Davis & Mr Phillips are at the White Mountains. We have had very little sickness. Mrs Barnard's case is a sad one. She came weeks she resides out of town in Fame's family near St Jacksons, where she grew no better & a week ago Mr Barnard carried her & Dr Walters as far as Pittsfield. The accounts from her this week are favourable. She can scarcely be said yet to be a deranged person; but in her own language, her feelings are unmanageable. Her nervous system is very seriously affected. I have been boarding near her in Newton the last three or four weeks. Tomorrow I am going to Bethel York to preach two Sundays in Mr Dewey's pulpit. He people there suffer my pulpit & forgive my offences.

I have thought much upon the suggestion respecting another Unitarian Church. We ought to have one, but there is little prospect that any thing will be even attempted at present. The Orthodox have formed a new society that meets in the little Federal St theatre

They have also organized a Free Church. The Episcopalians are building a house on Temple Street, & other churches, I believe, are going up. Some meanwhile are doing nothing to meet the demands of a increasing population. I mean to endeavour to have a meeting of gentlemen to consider the subject in the course of the next month.

The most remarkable characteristic of the past season has been the great spiritual prosperity. The moral effect have been great. Men have been so busy & successful in their worldly concerns, that they have given little thought to their spiritual interests. I cannot rejoice, in the abundant wealth & the prosperity which every day adds to before our eyes. The people never stood in more urgent need of spiritual preaching - such as shall call them off from the passionate pursuit of that which is at best perishable & profitless profit. When we may expect to see them you again? Our people will be at home in a month, & hope you will then return, whenever you may come, with as perceptible improvement of health as I witness in many who have been in the country this Summer - I called yesterday to see Dr Freeman. She has failed. The family say

quitting a month, she speaks of herself as "having received her last Shock". And she is a most delightful object. Her gracefulness & cheerfulness still make her the same as in former years, & the composure with which she spoke of her death shows the Christian waiting his Master's call.

With respect & affection. Yours
Gratz Garnett

Rev. William E. Channing D.D.
Newport
Rhode Island

Garnett
Aug 20/57
Mrs. Mackenzie
Dr. Freeman's last
sketch.
New City needs

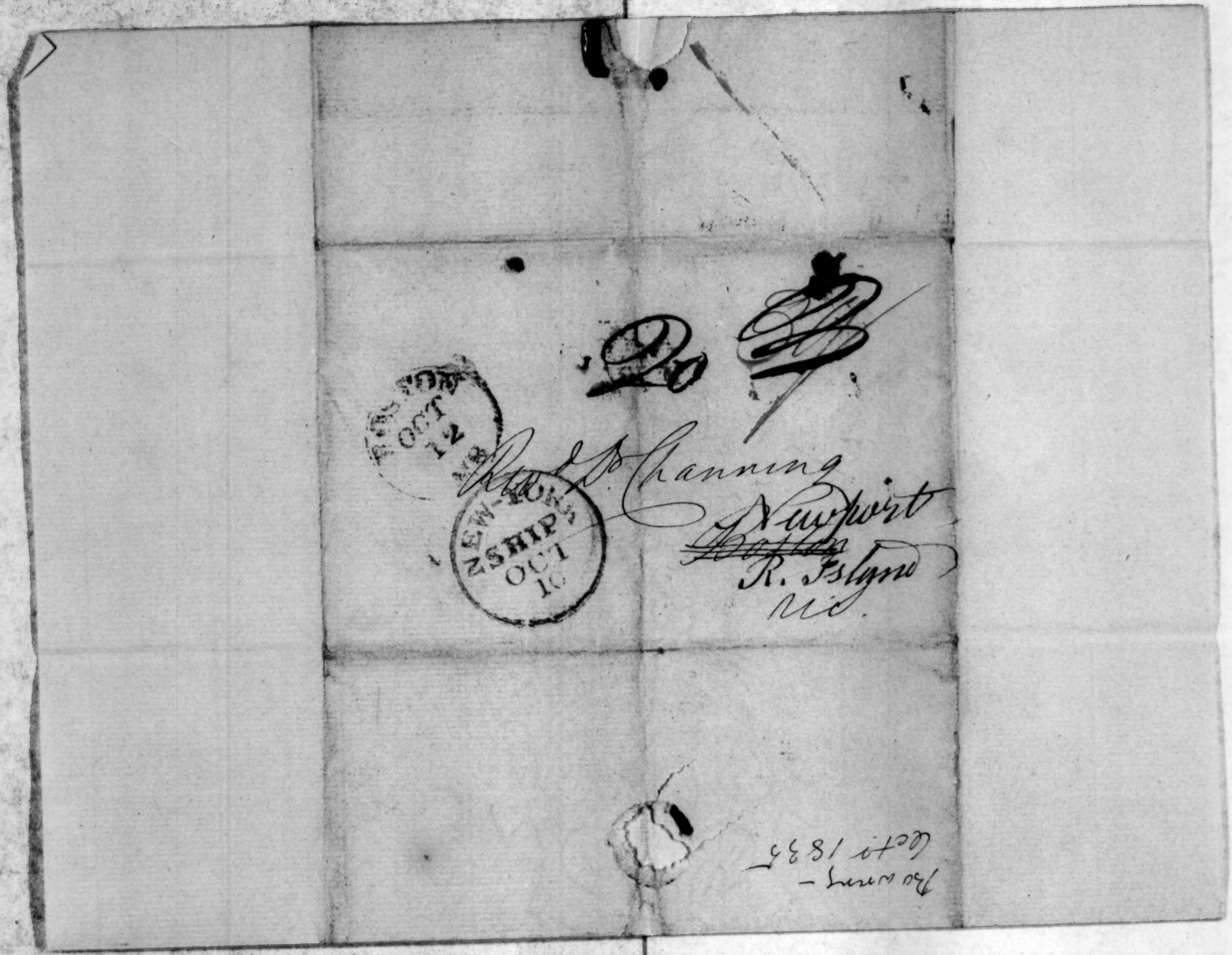
C

My dear O. B. Lanning London 28 Aug 1885

I was very glad to see your friend M. Clemens, as I rejoice in every occasion which helps to establish & to cement the friendly claims which bind the two Commonwealths. You have some wonders in this mighty & majestic world & we long in hearing how time to train a voice so loud & eloquent as yours

We hear it — & echo it back. It is a delight to us, as we sit, your writings so often unprocurable in this side of the Atlantic Sea. And we say to you — "Speak on" — "Speak for we are listening"

Affectionately Yours
John Bowring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Rev. W. Channing
Newport
Boston
R. Islgnd
N.C.
BOSTON
OCT
12
NEW-YORK
SHIP
OCT
13
Mo mss -
Oct 9 1837

1835 C
Sept 7

Monsieur,

Nous n'avons déjà plus ici votre neveu et toute votre famille ; ils sont repartis après un séjour malheureusement trop court, et comme c'étoit au milieu des fêtes de notre jubilé, quoique je les ai vu presque chaque jour, c'a été beaucoup moins que je n'aurais voulu, et beaucoup moins intimement. Il y a bien des sujets sur lesquels j'aurois voulu parler avec lui, comme avec un second vous-même, et que nous n'avons pu aborder. Il vous aura écrit sans doute lui-même, il vous aura dit l'impression qu'il a, je crois, reçu de notre jubilé ; c'est que c'a été une des plus belles fêtes religieuses qu'on ait vues dans ce siècle. une fête où l'Eglise de Genève a pris une noble position dans l'histoire de la réformation et du progrès. Il y avoit déjà longtems qu'elle avoit proclamé son principe de n'admettre aucune autorité humaine, aucune confession de foi, à côté de la Bible ; d'appeler chacun à l'entier exercice de sa raison et de son sentiment religieux en commentant, en s'appropriant la révélation, mais il me semble que ce principe n'a été bien exposé, bien compris, qu'à l'occasion de cette fête, et rien ne pouvoit être plus touchant que cette assemblée de théologiens des points les plus éloignés de

notre Europe différens en dogmes plus encore que par leur langue ou leur pays, mais tous unis dans la charité, tous proclamant le grand principe de l'examen, tous reconnaissant que le résultat de cet examen ne peut amener l'unité de croyances, tant les faces de notre esprit, les prédispositions de notre caractère modifient pour nous-même la vérité. Je crois fermement que ce principe s'étende une fois sur tout le protestantisme, quoique quelques Eglises et celle d'Angleterre surtout y résistent aujourd'hui, non pas avec obstination seulement, mais avec colère; mais quelle forme prendra le catholicisme c'est ce qui est plus difficile encore à prévoir. Vous vous enquiétez, Monsieur, de l'absence de religion en France, mais le déchaînement de toute la population d'Espagne contre les moines, aura été probablement un événement inattendu pour vous. Je crois que le même esprit fermente en Italie, et qu'il feroit explosion s'il pouvoit. Outre l'horreur et les persécutions la férocité du peuple, le malheur extrême de le voir s'accoutumer à se faire ce qu'il appelle justice à soi même, il est fort triste pour l'avenir des nations du midi, de les voir ainsi prononcer leur hostilité non-seulement contre

les ministres de la religion, mais contre la religion elle-même; après les fureurs viendra l'épuisement, des remords, des troubles, peut-être un retour violent à la superstition, mais rien n'indique encore une marche rationelle, un besoin de tourner ses pensées vers Dieu, de s'en faire une image toujours plus épurée et toujours plus vraie, de chercher dans notre cœur l'idéal de ses perfections, et de nous efforcer ensuite de rapprocher notre conduite de ce que ces perfections mêmes nous indiquent devoir être ses volontés. Il y a eu certainement un retour en France vers les sentimens religieux mais ce n'est point dans ce sens qu'il me paroît s'être dirigé. Les uns sont revenus avec soumission à la foi orthodoxe; les autres se sont jetés dans le Panthéisme. Les premiers en religion comme en politique se sont effrayés de leur liberté, ils n'ont vu que les excès des opinions populaires abandonnées à elles mêmes, et ils ont invoqué l'autorité comme une garantie nécessaire contre elles-mêmes. Les seconds se sont accoutumés à des speculations qui fatiguent la raison, et qu'elle ne peut servir, ils se sont accoutumés à ne point se rebutter devant ce qui paroît con-

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vous contribuez aussi à mettre en danger la cause de la liberté. Nous aimions à penser qu'il y avoit au moins dans le nouveau monde un pays où la liberté est bien entendue, où tous les droits étoient garantis, où le peuple se montroit sage et vertueux. Depuis quelque tems toutes les nouvelles que nous recevons d'Amérique sont décourageantes. Nous voyons dans vos grandes villes insurrection après insurrection, et toutes dans un but odieux. Les massacres des noirs et des amis des noirs que les journaux nous annoncent depuis quelques jours sont une honte pour le nom des republiques, et quand nous parlons de liberté on nous répond avec dérision en nous montrant l'Amérique.

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moi. Daignez croire et à l'admiration
et à l'attachement de votre devoué serviteur

J. C. L de Sismonde

Chesnes, près Génève 7. Septembre
1835.

Ten months —

Nov 1835 —

Monsieur,

Nous n'avons déjà plus ici votre neveu et toute votre famille ; ils sont repartis après un séjour malheureusement trop court, et comme c'était au milieu des fêtes de notre jubilé, quoique je les ai vus presque chaque jour, c'a été beaucoup moins que je n'aurais voulu, et beaucoup moins intimement. Il y a bien des sujets sur lesquels j'aurais voulu parler avec lui, comme avec un second vous-même, et que nous n'avons pu aborder. Il vous aura écrit sans doute lui-même, il vous aura dit l'impression qu'il a, je crois, reçu de notre jubilé ; c'est que c'a été une des plus belles fêtes religieuses qu'on ait vues dans ce siècle ; une fête où l'Eglise de Genève a pris une noble position dans l'histoire de la réformation et du progrès. Il y avait déjà longtemps qu'elle avait proclamé son principe de n'admettre aucune autorité humaine, aucune confession de foi, à côté de la Bible, d'appeler chacun à l'entier exercice de sa raison et de son sentiment religieux en commentant, en s'appropriant la révélation, mais il me semble que ce principe n'a été bien exposé, bien compris, qu'à l'occasion de cette fête, et rien ne pouvait être plus touchant que cette assemblée de théologiens des points les plus éloignés de

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J. C. L de Sismonde

Chesnes, près Génève 7. Septembre 1833.

Newbert. Sept 15 - 1835 -

My dear Sir -

I have thought of your request, I hope, with a desire to do what good I can, & to oblige you - & feel that I must decline the undertaking. To state the reasons more particularly would only be to talk about myself - I should rejoice to aid you or your society - & then you will not dissipate -

I have been somewhat troubled to learn that you have made it a condition, that you shall not perform parochial labours. If you have made this condition, that you may secure to yourself the privilege of determining for yourself the amount of time you will give to these labours -, very well; but I think your influence over a people will be exceedingly diminished, if you have no private intercourse with them - I doubt whether a minister can preach as he ought, can write such sermons as a per-

file need, if he never sees them but as under-

I am truly glad to learn per-your post-script that the report I communicated to you has no foundation. The conduct which I reprobated seemed to me a refinement on intolerance, a stretch beyond the inquisition & I could not forget it when I thought of the individual. It came so directly, that I was almost obliged to credit it- I have received a new lesson on the duty of doubting, where our neighbour's reputation is concerned. I have long thought my ears on the reports of partizans of all kinds - What an amount of falsehood is swallowed by those who are talking always of individuals - One of the great benefits of intellectual improvement is, the power it gives of talking on General subjects —

Give my & Mrs B's affectionate regards
to your wife - We trust all is going on well
with her - Very sincerely
Your friend,
Wm E Channing

Paid 1 Dec 1834

Rev. Orville Dewey

Care of Grinnell, Minturn & Co,

New York

PAID
NEW YORK
DEC 4
1834

Newport - Sept 21. 1855 -

My dear Sir -

It gave me much pleasure to learn that you are doing better. My nature perhaps is too hopeful, but in cases like yours where disease has been so often subdued, I see great means of usefulness. I cannot but hope for a prolongation of life - You must not add to all your other burdens that of distrust. My fear is not from the teacher, but from the want of preparation on the ~~taught~~ pupils - If my name will be of any use to you, I beg you to put it on your tickets - I returned Mr Emerson's last to Walter some time ago - I have written a few letters, & ask cheerfully write to any other persons whom I can help to interest in your plan - You speak

of the benefit of being in the country - If a visit to our farm at this season would do you good, it would give Mr C & myself pleasure to see you - Our house, which has been well filled, is now empty - With affectionate regards to E. & S - I remain

very truly
& friend
Wm E Channing

Wm Ellery Channing

Dana

D. W. Wm E. Channing
Sept 21 — 35.

Newport - Oct 14 - 1835

My dear Sir

Mrs Channing goes to Boston to morrow & leaves me for a few days here. One of her objects is to purchase a few articles for our house - She says, she wants my judgment - but I tell her yours is better. If your engagements allow, will you accompany her to a few shops & help her make a selection - I have told her, you will render her any service with pleasure - & indeed she needs not such assurance -

I received a letter from my brother Walter yesterday, asking me if our vestry could not be used by Mr Dana for his lectures on English literature - I accepted, that the disposition of the vestry rested with the committee, who, I hoped, would cheerfully comply with the request - Mr D's lectures

I must ask deserve the encouragement of all the good - I hope must from them, if he shall be found to possess the talent of communication - You probably know who the committee are -

I look forward with pleasure to my return to Boston, though I find my retreat here more & more delightful. Here I have peace, a blessing which I sometimes think I prize more than any body else - I find repose, the best medicine for some maladies - & perhaps sufficient opportunities of doing good, if I were to avail myself of all that offer. However it is best to mix now & then with the busy, & I accept the summons cheerfully -

I have just been looking at the comet - Monarchs need not this heavenly sooth-sayer to perplex them with fear of change - What a troubled state Europe is in - The elements seem as unsettled as ever - I am disappointed in Mathews to you travelers - I want something more definite than you give me - but the fault is in the times not in you - - Have

you read Mackintosh's life - I have seen one or two ex-
tracts from it (his remarks) very fine -

Very truly
Y friend
Wm E Channing -

W. E. Channing

Oct. 14 1835

Jonathan Phillips, Esq.

Boston

C

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Dec.r 14- 1835- Boston-

Dear Sir-

I received your letter this morning, & I cannot let the day pass without apprising you of the great pleasure it gave me. I write the book with a hope of doing good, with a deep feeling of the need of such an appeal, & I trust, from a strong conviction of duty. I waited long, & postponed the effort, till I could wait no longer- I felt, that some one ought to bear witness to the truth, & could hear of none who felt himself called to the work. The reception of the book has been far more favourable than I expected. I knew that it would meet prejudice opposition at a distance. I feared, it would find but a few friends at home. I trust God, that so many have been disposed to hear me patiently. Many who were grieved when they heard of my purpose to write on this subject, have expressed their satisfaction

on the work - In this neighbourhood my end seems to have been answered to a good degree - that is, I have helped to fix great principles in minds which had become unsettled by the late excitement, & to awaken benevolence to the means of removing one of the greatest of evils -

Your approbation is very precious. I know your sincere love of your fellowcreatures - & believe that had my work breathed a different spirit, you would instinctively have been pained by it. My earnest desire & purpose was to observe towards all those precepts of justice & benevolence which I even meditating, & you give me the hope, that I have not wholly failed. It is the occasion of joy to one whose I revere so much, & no small recompense for my labours - I have intended for some days to send a copy for you to your inspection, & I will do it to morrow -

I have worked rather

immediately or by letter to convey to you a small expression of my friendship – My only regret is, that it is not larger – I enclose it in this letter –

The season is so far advanced, that I may not see you before I go. My hope is you will be spared till that time – But we are both standing on the verge of life – & may be summoned to depart before we meet – May we meet in a happier world – & there may our strength be renewed to render worthier praise to Him whose goodness no tongue can utter & to minister together to our fellow creatures

Very affectly & respectfully
Your friend
W E Channing –

9

Rev. Dr Worcester,

Brighton,

Mass-

1835- Dec.

Dear Brother -

+ Dear Father -

Jany 5

Dr. Channing

War Department
December 26th 1835

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th instant recommending young Mr. Tilden for an appointment to the Military Academy.

The claims of this young gentleman have been strongly presented, and I have no doubt but that he would do credit to that institution. But it is impossible to tell at present what will be the decision in his case. And I can only express the hope that the claims on the department for these appointments will allow me to gratify my own feelings by the selection of Mr. Tilden.

Very respectfully
Yr mo ob Serv
L. Cass

Revd W. E. Channing
Boston
Massachusetts

Lewis Cass

1

1836

My dear Mrs Gannett.

I enclose you the letter I received from Dr Booth. You will see in it that he speaks of your joining your husband. On receiving it, I read it to Dr Bigelow, who thought that no communication should be made to you until further accounts should reach us from England. He called on me yesterday to say, that as passages from that country were now so long, it was best not to wait for the next arrival, but to shew you the letter immediately. You will of course consult your friends, & this afternoon Dr Bigelow will call on you & give you his views & ask for your guidance & strength from above —

Most truly
& friend,
Wm E Channing —

Tuesday morng —

Dr Channing,
Jersey Letter Dec 5 1836

Mr Gannett,

at Mr Tilden's,

Bamstead Place

Washington 22nd Feby 1836.

Rev'd Dear Sir. Yours favor 7th inst. was received several days since. I have delayed an answer, that I might have an opportunity of conversing Mr. Phillips on the subject of it & if possible, avail myself of some other opportunities of acquiring information on the subject of your inquiry.

The charge of general immorality of almost any kind, must be incapable of direct & precise proof. That the charge against slaveholders, made in your essay, & concerning which you inquire in your letter, is not too severe, I confidently assert. This I can say however with truth, that when I read your essay, I had no more doubt of the perfect correctness of the information in your work, than of any other statement of fact in the work. I should have supposed at that time, that candid men among slaveholders would, to some extent, admit its truth. I have now, no doubt that, to some extent, it is true. That you, Sir, with others at the north, may not have an impression too unfavorable to the slaveholding community on this particular, I dare not assert. That Mr. Leigh firmly believes what he asserts, I have not the least doubt. He is a man of great purity, worth & benevolence. I happened to be in the Senate chamber when he made his first speech on the abolition petitions. I was not there at the delivery of the second. His remarks were much more gentlemanly & dignified,

than those of many of the members from the South. But, Sir, I have felt more pain in consequence of the unmanly, unprincipled course taken by some of the members from the North, than by the intemperate vituperation of the South. I think that most of the Mass.ts delegation entertain correct notions on this subject - But several of the N. Hamp. delegation in both houses, & some of the members from N. York. seem to make all their moral scales if they have any, bend to their politics -

The illicit commerce of the unmarried men at the south, with the female slaves, I have never heard denied as a matter of general & habitual prevalence. I have not heard so much on this subject recently, as I heard many years since - I then spent some time in one of the Southern States, & then this fact was spoken of with the utmost freedom by the young men, & it did not injure the reputation or standing in society of any young man, as far as I would observe - How to suppose that at the time of marriage it should be as probable that the husband would be faithful to his marriage contract as if his habits had been previously good, & he had never suffered any of the degradation which such an intercourse must effect, is what I cannot readily believe - Still I suppose that a person would not prove with mathematical certainty the general change of conjugal infidelity generally prevalent in any community -

The subject of abolition is thought by some to be

stand at rest for this session of Congress. I hardly think this opinion correct. To me it seems probable that more petitions will be presented, & that there will be more warm discussion. If the abolition of the slave trade in this District can be accomplished I shall be satisfied for the present. or at least, I suppose this is all for which we can now hope.

With great respect
Rev Sir,
Your obt Servt
Samuel Hoar.

Wm E. Channing D.D.

Free
Samuel Howe
M.C.

Rev. Wm E. Channing. M.D

Boston

Mass

Mr Howe
Jan 1836

Revd Blanco White
Liverpool England

Boston Feb 26, 1836 —

My dear Sir I received not long ago your recent work on ~~Heresy~~ Heresy & Orthodoxy through Mr Thom, & intended to reply immediately — whether I did so or not I cannot distinctly recollect, though I fear my strong intention is confounded in my mind with the act. To make the thing sure, I write now a few lines to thank you for your very acceptable work — I am not a stranger to your writings. "Your letters on Slavery" were very interesting to me, & made me desirous to see every thing from your pen. I thank you for your testimony to great truths, for the clear light in which you have placed them, & above all for the ardent & all-sacrificing love of truth which has given so singular a direction to your life. It would give me great delight to be near you, to learn from your own lips the history of your mind, of your doubts, researches, & illuminations of your joy in reaching a brighter

light & of your trials, obstacles, discouragements, & sufferings. I trust, I cannot doubt that you find in your more spiritual & enlarged views of Christianity, in your more faithful views of God, abundant compensations for sufferings. I have wished you would give us or leave behind you an auto-biography. With what eagerness I should pore over such a work - The progress of every mind is interesting but how few minds have travelled such a path as yours - On one subject I should be very glad to have the fruits of your observation. We all feel that there is an evil to be deplored in the Christian world far more than doctrinal error, & that is the unfaithfulness of Christians to the light which they have attained. We are sometimes almost tempted to say, that Christianity is but a name, so little is its power felt. I should like to know among the various bodies of Christians there has seemed to you to be the greatest fidelity to their convictions, be those convictions just or not. I should like to know what particular views of our religion have seemed to you to take the

strongest hold on the human mind -, what can I contribute most to the general unfaithfulness - what seem to you the most effectual means of restoring them! - That the great moral purpose of Christianity is little answered could be the most painful of all thoughts, had not habit steeled us to it. xx —

I enclose a little work which I have recently ~~Ben Blanco White~~, published on Slavery, the second edition, to which I have made some additions -

I hope to hear better accounts of your health - Very respectfully

Yr friend

Wm E. Channing

Boston April 2d 1864

Dear Sir,

Agreeably to the vote of the Congregational Society, in Federal Street, at their meeting, yesterday, held at the request of the Standing Committee, we, herewith, transmit a copy of the proceedings of the Society, with deep regret for the occasion, but with great satisfaction, in contemplation of the kind and liberal arrangement, offered by the Society, with marked cordiality, and with entire unanimity. In addition to the votes recommended by the Standing Committee, we enclose a supplementary resolution, passed by the Society, with like unanimity.

With this official communication

accept, dear Sir, the expression
of our sincere sympathy, under
your existing illness. We can
not but indulge a ~~hope~~ cheering
hope, that the measures which
may be pursued for your
relief will be blessed
with success, and that we shall
rejoice in your restoration to
health and strength, and in a
renewal of your very useful
and acceptable labours, in your
interesting connexion with us
and the Society which we
represent affectionately and respectfully
Your friends

Wm E Channing. }
Jn D Davis }
Jonathan Phillips } Committee
Samuel Gracie. }
Jas. Savage }

Rev Ezra S. Gannett

Voted, That in the opinion of this Society, the ill health of the Revd Mr Gannett requires that he should be relieved from the performance of his duties, as one of the Pastors of this Society, and that he be accordingly requested to discontinue his labors for the space of twelve months.

Voted, That the Standing Committee of this Society be requested to supply the Pulpit at the expense of the Society, and that the Revd Mr Gannett's Salary be continued as usual.

Voted, That the Revd Dr. Channing, together with the Deacons of the Church, be requested to communicate the above vote to Mr. Gannett, in such manner, as they may think expedient.

Resolved, That we have a deep & grateful sense of the faithful labours of the Revd Mr Gannett, & that we shall be happy, as far as we shall be able, to place within his reach the means most adapted to restore him to health.

Parish Votes Leave of Absence
Apr. 1836

Boston. April 29 - 1836 -

My dear Sir -

You have undoubtedly received the votes of our congregation last sunday, & they cannot but gratify you, for they were not only dictated by a sense of justice, but by the most friendly dispositions. There is among the congregation but one feeling as to your duty, & they are willing to assume all the responsibility of your errour, if you should rest without cause - But there is no errour in the case - your path is plain, & I hope, you will walk in it with a cheerful & confiding spirit. You will see in the kindness of earthly friends a pledge & expression of the Divine goodness, the only fountain of love. I rejoice, that you

are where you are - I do not know a situation which would afford you greater advantages than Mr Blagden's respectable dwelling. Do give my best regards to him & Mrs B - Mr Palfrey has preached in a manner very gratifying to me - Some unfeeling man as wanting accentuation, & feeling, & her manner certainly does not do justice to her sensibility. But there is a decided vein of the truth of what he says, & a clear exposition of his views, which must make him useful to many - I wish you would write me & if you are there I can be useful, let me know it - Mrs Channing & Mary send you kind regards -

Your sincere friend,

Wm E Channing

May 2. 1835 Rev. W. Channing
Ans'd May 8.
Baltimore at Rail Road Depot

10

Rev. Mr Gannett,

at Joshua Blaxall's Esqr.

Leicester,

Mass.

(97)

Leicester May 4. 1836.

Dear Sir

I thank you for your letter. It gave me comfort & did me good. I will try to follow your advice, but it is hard for me to feel satisfaction in my present course which you present even as my duty. It seems to me that I ought to be doing something — I am now literally doing nothing. I wish to be engaged for my people, if I cannot be among them. I do not doubt, for I cannot doubt, their confidence in me or their kindness; it is the experience of that kindness upon which I have made such large & frequent demands, that renders my present situation peculiarly painful to me. I will endeavour however to throw aside regret & anxiety, & by a cheerful use of present circumstances prepare myself for some useefulness by & bye. The goodness of God I do see in this discipline of this season. I only wonder at his patience & pity. And it does distress me, that while my reason & con-

Science so clearly recognize his paternal love, my heart has so little communion with him. Why is it, that a Spiritual Presence of which we are conscious, & of which the proofs are so thick about us, is so little felt? I wish I could solve this mystery in my own religious experience. Calvinism explains it. but only by rejecting the belief of a doctrine which I see to be as unscriptural. I can account for it too by supposing that God withdraws "the light of his countenance", leaves the soul for a season without the joy of his presence. But I do not like to believe that the Father ever hides himself from the soul that seeks him. Yet it may be a part of the discipline by which He tries, proves, & strengthens his children. Is it so?

From Dr Follen & Dr Tuckerman I learn that you were not well enough to preach on Sunday. I hope you will not suffer from the last winds of this season. Yesterday & the day before we had here delightful, warm days. We should rejoice to see you here, if you are disposed to take such a ride. Mr Bluff desires me to express his best regards. If finds, as you have justly supposed, every means of comfort & improvement that I could desire in his family. How long I shall remain here, or where I shall go when I leave, or what I shall do this summer, I cannot determine till Mrs

Garnette returns from Boston. I should not see you
before you go to Rhode Island. I hope I may have the
pleasure of hearing from you occasionally through the summer.
Please to remember me with affection to Mrs Channing and
many, you are. I suppose, expecting children very soon.

With grateful affectionate regard

Yours L. Garnett.

May 1836 fr. Leicester, sick
No spiritual light.

Rev. William E. Channing D.D.

Boston

Favd by Mr Buckminster

May/36

Rev. Mr. Francis
Leicester

Trin. Coll.

C

Boston. May 12 - 1836 -

My dear Sir -

Mr Savage will see you to morrow, & send a line by him, - not to make him more welcome, for you well know his worth & friendship. We are all glad to learn that you are so comfortable - but should be happier, could we persuade you to look as you should on your present retirement from your duties. I am grieved that you are so solicitous to return to them - your duties. To what would with your return, should your wishes be immediately complied with? To the same trouble, distressful, unhappy life which you have long led; to repeat the same painful experience; to carry a burden which has often demonstrated weakness. It seems to me, that you ought to be most grateful to Providence for an opportunity of making a fruitful experiment in yourself -

By rest & a change of habits, exercise, continued, such as you have never tried, you may emerge into a new light & life - may become master of yourself as you have never been - may obtain bright & unclouded views, & an elasticity of spirit, which will not only be an unspeakable good to yourself, but will enable you to administer religious truth, with new power. It seems to me that were I in your state I would give up every prospect in life for the sake of an experiment, which might bring freedom & hope to the spirit. My belief is, that should you follow your present wishes, you would find cause to mourn over your precipitancy as the most unfortunate step you could have taken. Your present rest is my ground of hope for your future usefulness. Be faithful, & you may have cause to thank God for your present situation as a precious good - Mrs Channing & I pray send affectionate remembrances -

Very truly
Your friend,
Wm E Channing -

May 13. 1836 Rec'd. Channing
Ans'd June 4.
Rather sick, following - Expe

Rev. Mr Garnett,

Leicester,

Mass.

Mr Savage -

1836 C
[30 Sou]

Mon Ernest, la soirée
de Mrs. Chauncey avec une
grand soin j'ai
trouvé la réponse juste
et égale dans les deux
cercles concentriques à droite et
à gauche ; le tout re-
présente un vaisseau
naturel, l'extérieur des
et réservoir ; la voie
du retour l'un, l'un que
dans état naturel.
aussi les bouteilles
Sous vous
il faut me dire autour
du cœur —
Ce 30 juin 1836
Votre

Ft. Louis -

Louis
Paris

[redacted]

Wm W Ellery Channing

Ft Louis — Adresse to Mr W. Ellery Channing.

+ Copy deliver Boston July 29–1836–

My dear Sir

— — — — —

— — — —

This letter will be handed you by Mr Sacherman — — — —

— — — — — — you will see the agitation & excitement in your country. I look on this state of things in the old & new world calmly, not only from general trust in Providence, but from considering the causes of excitement. It is the progress of intelligence, arts, wealth & especially the waking up of men to the rights of human nature, & which we and to ascribe the present heaving agitation of society & that then men are apt in such a period to open their eyes to discover great abuses, & learn their rights only to learn how they have been trod den under foot. They have the presentiment of a better state of things, & imagination founds on this extravagant expectations, which it will not realize in a moment there are dangers but it but can

not be that the development of the highest powers of human nature can be ultimately move anything but good. I rejoice not indeed without trembling, but still rejoice.

I wrote you in my last letter of Mexico. Since that period, the Texans have encouraged a stronger expression at the South of the desire to get possession of Mexico I have however less & less apprehension of the event; for the Mexicans at length are awake to their danger, & a bitter hatred towards this country has taken possession of the whole people. This feeling is perhaps destined to be the great national bond. Thus our short sighted policy has erected a barrier of hate between the two countries — & in so doing we have not only done injury to ourselves but to the Mexicans & the cause of humanity a just & humane policy would have given us the only possession of that country which we should desire. It would have subjected it to our moral power. A tide of emigration would have set towards it, & thus our institutions Science, Spirit, improvements would have spread themselves over there

dust & fine countries — for we have thrown her ships into other hands, & forced her to look abroad the ocean for support & shut her up against our own influences — I ask pleased to you a hope that other powers could prevent her dismemberment by a pacific interference. The day Yucatan seems done less great, though Texas which has comparatively no Mexican population may fall into our hands — The connection of this subject with Slavery gives you an interest in it. The emancipation of the West Indies has strengthened the desire of the Slave holders here to secure themselves by spreading the horrible system on this continent — but England by that great act has broken the chain every where. That is the great act of our times Pretent me very affect to Mrs R & believe me

Very sincerely yr friend
Wm E Channing

Wm Rathbone Esqr

Pise le 3 octobre 1836.

..... J'ai reçu votre discours lithographié sur l'histoire et je prends la plume pour vous en remercier, pour vous dire comme il m'a enchanté, par cette réunion de connoissances vastes et precises, et par cet esprit de tolérance de support, de charité, dans l'appreciation des opinions des autres qui est en même tems la vraie philosophie et la vraie religion. J'ai vu avec beaucoup de plaisir à quel point vous avez fixé la votre. Comme vous je prends le Christianisme dans son état actuel et je l'accepte. Je reconnois l'impulsion qu'il a donnée aux speculations morales et plus encore aux sentiments vertueux, dès sa première publication, mais il me paraît n'avoir pas cessé dès lors de se perfectionner dans les meditations, dans les predications des hommes vraiment bons et religieusement philosophes. D'autre part il n'a pas cessé de se corrompre entre les mains de ceux qui en ont voulu faire un instrument de pouvoir ou une arme pour les factions. Les uns tout comme les autres peuvent tirer de leur doctrine de l'évangile, les plus consolans predicateurs, les meilleurs instituteurs de l'espèce humaine, y trouvent des mots, des passages qui confirment leurs plus belles doctrines, ils peuvent toujour dire avec verité que le germe de la sublime morale qu'ils ont developpée se trouve dans les paroles de J. C. mais les théologiens, avec un but tout contraire ne trouvent pas moins de facilité à s'appuyer sur l'Evangile. Depuis longtems ils tourmentent le monde par des doctrines ou absurdes, ou avilissantes, auxquelles ils s'attachent par le sentiment qu'eux seuls connoissent la vérité, que tous les autres sont dans l'erreur et sont coupables de leur erreur; un orgueil effréné et le mepris ou la haine pour tout ce qui diffère d'eux, sont au fond de tout le zèle théologique: eux aussi sont sans cesse armés de mots et de passages de l'écriture sainte, et quoique deux mille sectes aient donné à ces mots autant d'explications differentes, ce n'est jamais à l'aide du livre seul qu'on pourra prouvera l'erreur d'aucune. Dans ce moment où par une des réactions auxquelles les opinions humaines sont toujours soumises, les esprits et les cœurs se tournent de nouveaux vers la religion, chacun cherche ce qu'on nomme des lectures pieuses, mais celles qui sont offertes

au public sont de nature bien différente ; toutes celles qui sont théologiques ne font je crois que du mal. Tous les livres de cette école dans toutes les sectes ont été dictés par le plus antichrétien des sentiments. Je ne dirai point si la vérité sur toutes les choses surhumaines se trouve ou non dans l'evangile, je dirai seulement que si elle y est, il est impossible à l'homme de l'y reconnoître à des signes certains, puisqu'il s'est trouvé des hommes de bonne foi dans toutes les sectes qui en ont tiré des doctrines les plus contradictoires. C'est donc à la raison seule qu'il faut recourir même pour les croyances qui sont au dessus de la raison, et il faut s'arrêter là où la raison s'arrête. Si la lecture de tous les théologiens, et de tous les controversistes n'excite en moi que des sentimens antireligieux, je ne saurois non plus me réunir à ceux qui recommandent de s'en tenir à la lecture de la seule écriture : tout est en germe dans ce livre intéressant de tant de manières, différentes il vous ramene à l'origine de toutes les controverses, et comme la curiosité et l'arrogance qui font le controversiste se trouvent aussi en germe dans le cœur humain, la lecture de la Bible ramène presque toujours à des questions de doctrine qui entraînent si loin de la religion. Combien de fanatiques et de rêveurs en effet qui ne se sont nourris que de la lecture de la bible. C'est au contraire aux philosophes chrétiens aux moralistes modernes, à qui je vais demander de la consolation, et de la lumière, à ceux qui ont continué l'ouvrage commencé il y a 18 siècles pour épurer le cœur, et réunir tous les hommes en une même charité, à ceux qui cherchent les rapports des entre les croyances, au lieu de les exploiter à se choquer les unes les autres, à ceux qui sans prétendre savoir, sans oser condamner, invitent tous leurs frères à se réunir dans les mêmes efforts de progrès sur eux mêmes, dans le même sentiment d'adoration de soumission et de reconnoissance envers Dieu. Ce sont les sentiments qui ont caractérisé le Jubilé de Genève de l'année passée ; c'est par eux que le christianisme me paraît plus beau dans ce siècle que dans aucun des précédents. Je ne regrette aucunement aucun des livres religieux qui ont été publiés dans ces 18 siècles. J'accepte avec joie tout ce qui se trouve en eux de conforme avec cette religion progressive, tout ce qui atteste l'unité de l'esprit humain dans la recherche de la vérité mais je ne les regarde jamais comme des autorités, et tout en comptant notre profonde ignorance, je dis encore que nous en savons plus sur ces matières, comme sur toutes les autres que tous ceux qui sont venus avant nous..... Sismondi

Reims 3 octobre 1836.

..... j'ai reçu votre discours lithographié sur l'histoire et je prends la plume pour vous en remercier, pour vous dire comme il m'a touché, par cette réunion de connaissances variées et précises, et par cet esprit de tolérance de support, de charité, dans l'appréciation des opinions des autres qui est en même tems la vraie philosophie et la vraie religion. J'ai vu avec beaucoup de plaisir à quel point vous avez fixé la vôtre. Comme vous je prends le Christianisme dans son état actuel, et je l'accepte. Je reconnais l'impulsion qu'il a donnée aux speculations morales et plus encore aux sentiments vertueux, dès sa première publication, mais il me paraît n'avoir pas cessé dès lors de se perfectionner dans les méditations, dans les prédications des hommes vraiment bons et religieusement philosophes. D'autre part il n'a pas cessé de se corrompre entre les mains de ceux qui en ont voulu faire un instrument de pouvoir ou une arme pour les factions. Les uns tout comme les autres peuvent tirer de leur doctrine de l'évangile, les plus consolans prédicateurs, les meilleurs instituteurs de l'espèce humaine, y trouvent des mots, des passages qui confirment leurs plus belles doctrines, ils peuvent toujours dire avec vérité que le germe de la sublime morale qu'ils ont developpée se trouve dans les pensées de J. C. mais les théologiens, avec un but tout contraire, ne trouvent pas moins de facilité à s'appuyer sur l'Evangile. Depuis longtems ils tourmentent le monde par des doctrines ou absurdes, ou avilissantes, auxquelles ils s'attachent par le sentiment qu'eux seuls connaissent la vérité, que tous les autres sont dans l'erreur et sont coupables de leur erreur; un orgueil effréné et le mépris ou la haine pour tout ce qui diffère d'eux, sont au fond de tout le zèle théologique; eux aussi sont sans cesse armés de mots et de passages de l'écriture sainte, et quoique deux mille sectes aient donné à ces mots autant d'explications différentes, ce n'est jamais à l'aide du livre seul qu'on pourra prouver à l'erreur d'aucune. Dans ce moment où par une des réactions auxquelles les opinions humaines sont toujours soumises, les esprits et les cœurs se tournent de nouveau vers la religion, chacun cherche ce qu'on nomme des lectures pieuses, mais celles qui sont offertes

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Newport Octr 9 - 1834 -

My dear Sir -

I regret not seeing you - but am not surprized that you failed me. I send a few letters. I correspond with very few persons in England. I had prepared a letter for Dr Booth, but retain it, as you have one to him - I hope you will find a companion in your travels. This is of the greatest importance. Your physician has undoubtedly given you rules, & you cannot abide by them too faithfully - you will be followed by the best wishes & prayers of many. Go on Sir - You are in the way of your duty, & must leave the event with cheerful confidence to the disposal of all-good Providence - May He restore you to us fitted to do greater good - very faithfully

Rec'd Dr. Channing. Rec'd in Natchez Oct. 1836.

25

Rev. C. S. Gannett,
care of Lane, Lamson & Co.
New York.

Newbert. Oct 11 - 1836 -

My dear Sir -

I received your letter from N York — must say, that it gave me pain. I thought you had more confidence in me. How could you torture yourself with fears of my wrong construction of your passing me without stopping. I assure you, I had not a moments feeling, as if I had been slighted. I did not for a moment think you under the slightest obligation to visit me. I knew what it was to prepare for a voyage. On receiving your first letter, telling me you would see me before sailing, my first remark to my wife, was, that I was sorry, for, what it would give me pleasure, I felt that a visit at that moment must be a trouble to you. I could not be so unreasonable as to blame you, & I beg you not to blame yourself. Believe me, I look back on your conversation with a desposition to reproach myself alone - you have discharged your duties faithfully, & cannot carry with you no painful feelings on

my account. Be assured of my sympathy, affection, esteem - I cannot write a long letter - but am unwilling that you should labour under the depressing misapprehension expressed in your last - I trust, a voyage will have done you good, before this reaches you - Be resolute to adhere to your Physicians rules - Interest yourself in things around - Forget yourself - Hard rules you will say - but we have always more power - My best regards to Dr & Mrs Bostl - I shall send another letter to Paris. Of the same import with this. Never doubt of me -

Your sincere friend,

W E Channing -

My health is very much improved -

Rev. Dr. Channing · Rec'd in London Nov 7. 1836?

Rev. E S Gannett

care of Baring, Brothers & Co,

London,

England

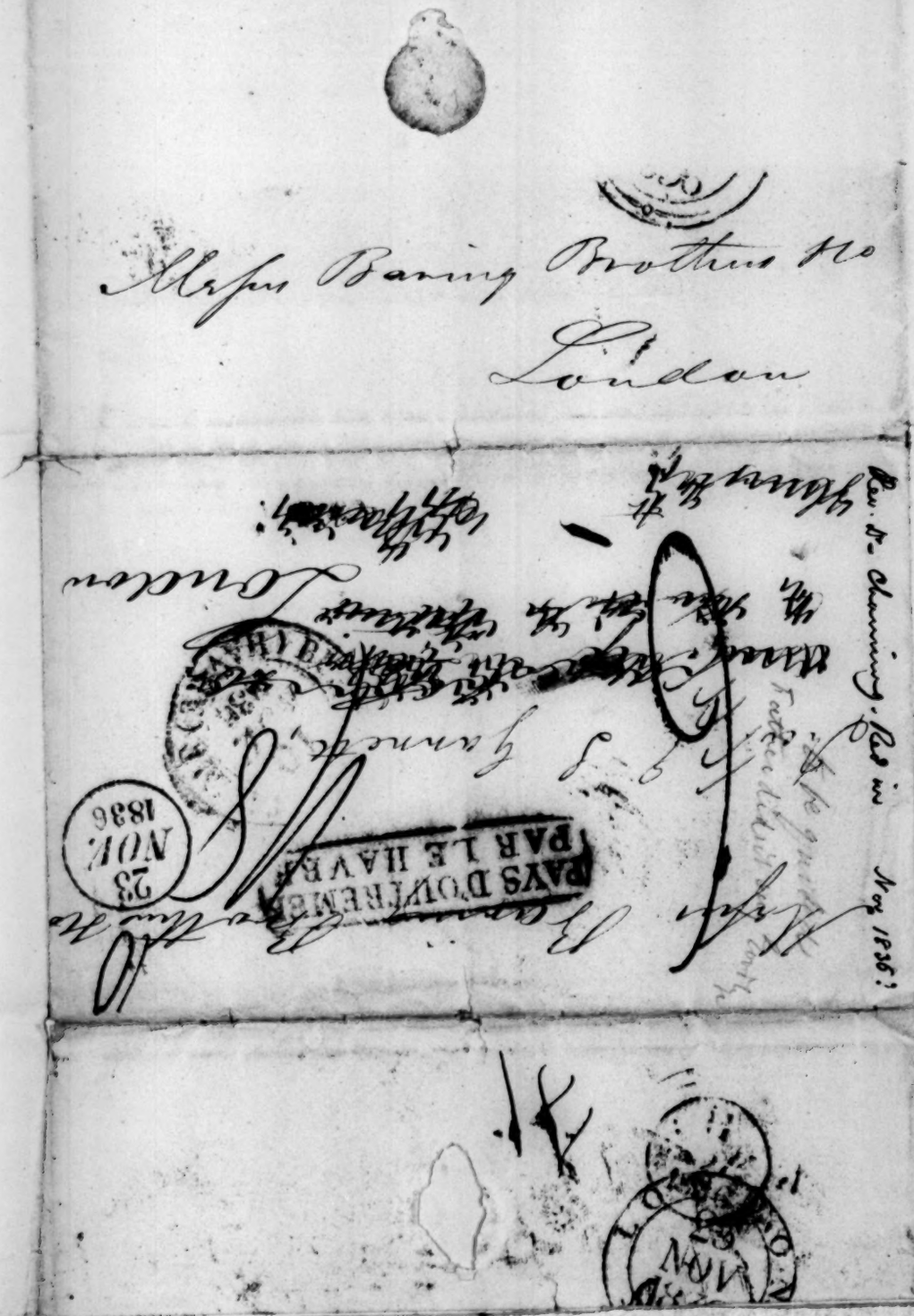
By Britannia

C

Newhart. Octr 4 – 1836 –

My dear Ser –

Your letter before sailing pained me – How could you think me disposed to blame you for not stopping at the Islands? Do I not know, what it is to prepare for a voyage, a few little one is ever our master in the last moments. I was surprised that you thought of stopping, not that you stopped. Believe me, I look back on your whole connexion, without a desire to cast one reproach on you – I can only express my gratitude to God for your faithfulness to the people, – your kindness to me – You carry with you my sympathy, esteem, respect – May God restore you to be a blessing to us. I have written a letter to this effect to London – I cannot bear that your mind should be depressed without cause –


Messrs Baring Brothers &c
London
PAYS D'OUTREMER
PAR LE HAVRE
23 NOV 1836

Dear Father T— Newton Oct 24–1836—

I am glad to learn from your letter that you are making some progress, & that you think seriously of a warm climate for the winter— The difference between St Croix & Cuba, I suppose to be considerable— The former has the more uniform & warmer temperature & far drier atmosphere— Ther Thermometer from 70 to 80 — never lower. I believe than 60 & this very seldom— It hardly ever rained whilst we were there— The dry heat was as unkind to me as to vegetation— & so it was to Mary — but my wife luxuriated in it, & is the better for it to this day— So did Wm— Cuba has a lower temperature, more variable, moister, such as would suit me better than Santa Cruz I presume, but wd suit my wife much less— You see how much depends on the patient's constitution. At Santa Cruz every body speaks English. There was, I presume an excellent house kept at West end by Mrs Boyle, not very large, & another kept by Mrs Cudworse, the lady at whose plantation I resided— The former

the best accommodation, but her home at West end is said to be in an unhealthy situation. My own prospects is that there will be no difficulty in getting accommodations. - ~~Arrivals~~ There is said to be a good house at the other end of the island, where is the principal town, called Basse End - I suppose boarding may be obtained on a plantation - & if your eyes are weak, this may be preferable - I understand, accommodations for strangers are scarcely at both - A new hotel, on the American plan, is advertised at Matanzas. One advantage of both is the perpetual intercourse with this country - However you can after at St Croix - The latter is said to have the very best roads, so that riding is always pleasant - I understand, the roads in both are often bad - If you do not determine before I see you, I may give you some light, though nothing essential - I cannot compare the advantages between these two islands. I expect to return by the end of the week - I have been in no haste, for I supposed that I could gain strength better here, & notwithstanding the coldness of the month, I have found much to enjoy - Our love to Mrs G - Ever your friend W E Channing -

Portsmouth RI
Oct 24

Way 11

Rev. Dr Tuckerman,

Boston,

Mass.

24

Rev Blanco White
Liverpool England

Boston Dec 17 1836

My dear Sir

An article of mine hastily written for a periodical, has been published by the editor as a pamphlet. I send you a copy for one reason only. It treats chiefly of Catholicism, a subject you understand ~~better~~ very much better than I do. I submit it to you simply to get your views of its weakness, which I shall value the more as I may pursue the subject. I trust you will consider me enough to speak with perfect ~~freedom~~ frankness. If you speak at all, I assure you, your silence would give me no pain. I do not think of writing anything on Catholicism separately; but if I have strength I wish to give some views which seem to be overlooked respecting the great ~~sects or divisions~~ of the Christian world

Very respectfully
Yr. friend
Wm E Channing

[1837] c

Friday morng -

Read - Dr Worcester

My dear Sir -

I fear there are no better letters of your father's memoir, than those you have sent - If more should be discovered, I wish to see them. I have read these with great pleasure. My veneration for him, great before, has been increased, & now that he is gone I reproach myself for not having availed myself more of the opportunity of communication to me while he was living a spirit - There are details of a private nature which should be omitted in publication, as well as a few passages where are general discussions rather than expositions of his own experience. On this point, I shall cheerfully give my advice, if it may

be needed, though you [illegible] Parker has pointed out other indications to which judgment he wished the manuscript to be submitted - I am very desirous of seeing some of his manuscripts, particularly those referred to in letter No 17 - & what kind of spiritual degradation I am struck with a coincidence between his views & those to which my own mind has turned - & I should not be surprised if one of the most original & useful of his tracts might be made out of these manuscripts - I shall be glad to see them as soon as I may.

I have received a very touching & beautiful letter from your sister, from which I hope I may be allowed to make a few extracts when I publish my discourse -

Very truly
Yours
Wm Ellery Channing -

I had said to Dr L— that the editors had some discretionary power and that I presumed it would be gratifying to them if he would make any suggestions that might occur to him —

T— W———

Please to let this note go with the Mss——

Friday -

Dr Worcester & memoir

+ Head der Miracles

Rev. Mr Worcester,

Louisburg Square

My dear sir,

The next examination of my case of Magnetic Somnambulism will take place to-morrow (Tuesday, 17th inst) at 8 o'clock precisely, at N° 11 Bulfinch Street.—

Very respectfully your obedt servt.

Ch. Poyen

Boston 16th jan. 1837.

Poyen

Poyen

Rev. Dr W. Channing

Boston

New York, Jan 24 1837.

My dear Sir,

Allow me to introduce to you the bearer of this letter, Mr Spring, a merchant of this city, & member of Mr Dewey's society. Mr & Mrs Spring are among our most intimate friends in this city, & foremost in every good work. They are very desirous of your acquaintance, and I feel sure that my & Eliza's entire confidence in them will make them welcome to you. I wish you would talk over with them whatever may be interesting to you in the affairs of this city, as well as general questions of a political, religious, & philanthropic nature. She is the brother of the excellent wife of Mr Arnold, [our minister at large] she is the daughter of Mr Ruffner in Philadelphia, one of the chief movers in the Anti Slavery cause; she was educated among quakers. Whatever information you may receive from them you may rely on. I feel sure that your affectionate manner will remove Mr Spring's diffidence, and then I know you will find satisfaction in communicating freely with this upright, generous, & truly religious man.

Yours affectionately
C. Follen.

Do we not experience power within us –

only to phenom^a – to facts –

Particular facts fall under consciousness –

But is not an Identity also a matter of consciousness – IV

Does not experience regard beings, as well as facts –

– permanent properties of beings – of gold &c –

Were permanent properties are learned from comparison of individ's –

– from perfect Exemplar

Perfect –

Idea of something high then exists – does not –

When we see good, we enlarge it –

defect – something wanting – incompleteness – not a whole –

Wholeness – how far is this involved in perfect – no part wanting –

Whole – Unity –

Can not be perfect, with low degree

A high degree may exist –

But a higher degree sometimes an imperfect – It destroys harmony –

Harmony – proportion is this essential Leading idea perfection –

The perfection of connected beings in which that has relation to the beings are viewed – A perfect husband, citizen –

Is there a pandemonium –

existence, absolute principle of what all this perfect

present
the seen represents
the future -
Nature from what is to
remain, once perfect -

from what is to what
shall be -

in the present, unbroken
year -
were flat at night

Revival
Time
Extension

Sight - senses what we see -
what exists - the present - actual -

seen - temporal -
finite -
Matter -
Present existence -
Senses do not see the future -
or the past -
Sight sees distances
Power does not fall under senses -

Rev. Dr. W. E. Channing
Boston
Vernon St.
49 Mt. Vernon St

Experience an order of nature -
of order of mental phenomena -
- series of causes & effects -
- our experience teaches to certain powers of our fellow creatures -

The objects of mens -
The moral acts & judgments of men fall under experience -
We intuit these by our own senses -
Our consciousness, does not these fall under Experience -
But consciousness extends

Faith - eyes
The spiritual -
known -
future -
dark - beneath surface -

unobserved -
What eye hath not seen, nor heart conceived -
the infinite -
the permanent -
endurance - (all seen, everlasting -)

Boston - Feb 29 - 1856 -

My dear Sir -

I have just received your speech of the 7th which you have done me the honour to send me, & I cannot refrain from sending you immediately my sincere thanks for it - I do truly thank you. It has relieved me of a ~~pressing~~ burden. Allow me to say, that I have been deeply wounded by the silence with which our representatives have so long listened to the men of the South, to their eulogiums on slavery, to their abuse of a virtuous part of our citizens &c - I have had the humbling feeling of belonging to a degraded Commonwealth, a Commonwealth wanting self respect & moral courage to vindicate its citizens, principles, & institutions. I thank you for having lifted up a voice of so much power in behalf of truth & our

relative [illegible]. I have felt to unmask on this subject, that I have wanted to write to my friends in Congress. I have now a letter which I had sealed to be forwarded to one of our delegation. I have been restrained however by the apprehension that I should be misappre-hended. You are aware that no spirit of slavery has received a more liberal measure of abuse from the South than myself, & to some it might seem as if personal feeling had at least some share in my desire, that the principles & men of New England might be defended on the floor of Congress. You will judge from this state of mind, how much pleasure your speech has given me.

I have referred to the aspersions cast on me by the South. These have not given me a moments pain; not that I am indifferent to reputation; but

I know too well, who are the dispensers of true & lasting honour to heed the outcries of interest & passion. Even were my good name to suffer deeply from my adherence to what I think a righteous cause, I trust I should not be shaken or disturbed; but at this moment, I do not feel, as if it were at the mercy of the political ephemera of the South. If I could hope, that by drawing on myself the insults & persecutions of the South, I was animating others to meet the same with firmness, to speak as men, Christians, & New Englanders, I should not only be indifferent to the reproach thrown on me, but should rejoice in it, & be grateful for severity in this way, if on no other, the cause of philanthropy & my country.

In what I have said of the silence of the New England delegation, I have not expressed my own feelings alone. There are

many who think with me, that ~~a~~ one of the chief ~~transportation~~ qualifications of a Northern representative is more energy to meet calmly but firmly the violence of the South.

With renewed thanks I subscribe myself, very truly your friend,

Wm E Channing

Wm E Channing to Levi Lincoln, Jr. 27 Dec 1837

Levi Lincoln Esqr.

C

Boston Feb 27 - 1837.

My Dear Sir

My Dear Sir I have this moment heard the death of my dear, very dear friend, your daughter, and I cannot forbear writing you immediately to express my sympathy with you on this sad occasion, and my hope that you will be sustained under this severe trial.

When I look back to the life and character of this dear friend, I recal one of the loveliest exemplifications of the Spirit of Christianity, which it has been my happiness to meet. She was in the habit of opening her mind to me with great freedom, and I valued highly the privilege of access to a spirit so pure, so gentle, so overflowing with love, so strict in its demands on itself, so generous and indulgent to others. After her free communications, I felt how far she had outstripped me in the Christian faith. Her piety was singularly filial though her delicate sensitive nature was often pained by the consciousness of unworthiness. Her sympathy with Christian goodness and holiness, wherever manifested, was such as I have seldom witnessed. She truly loved Christ in all who bore his image. I can speak of her as I can of few others, for she spoke to me almost with the confidence of a child. I think of her now as a blessed saint and were the heavens opened to me and were I to see her among the just made perfect, I could hardly have a stronger confidence in her happiness than I have.

My Dear Sir - you must labour to penetrate beyond the outward appearances and circumstances of death to her spirit - That was a region of light. How she loved you, I well know. Her expressions of filial love were touching - To have had such a daughter is a blessing, for which there cannot be too fervent gratitude - With you express to your afflicted daughters my sincere sympathy -

I remain, respectfully
ys friend
Wm E Channing

March 13th 1833 — Boston —

My dear Uncle — I have this day received your letter of the 11th — & hasten to reply. I am truly grieved to have led you into an error as to your letter of Jany — I received it, but supposed, that Mr Parker had reference to another. As I understood him, you had written me in Jany to inform me of what Mr Bates, Pell, Barclay & their wives had done in regard to the New London lots. I was quite confident that I had never heard before of their relinquishing their rights, & therefore told him that I had not received your letter. I might to have noticed your letter of Jany, but as I thought that you wished simply to lodge in my hands a memorandum to be kept for this branch of the family, & as it required no action on my part, I supposed it to be drawn from any thoughts by many engagements. I need not repeat that Aunt & myself are most ready to relinquish whatever right she

in the lots referred to — Nothing can be done
till Sarah's return — We must probably meet
her in Newport, when I will lay the business
before her & W. & G., & I cannot doubt
that all will join in the proper instrument.

I rejoice that you have got
through the winter so well — Your privilege
is great, to enjoy so much health at your
age; & to be able to interest yourself in
so many good & Christian objects — The time like
the life of the rose, & age is a season when
flies is spared — I am happy to be able to send
you a good account of myself. I know not when
I have had a good a winter: I have lately
delivered a discourse twice in the evening
above an hour long, to a great concourse,
& without injury, though not without a good
deal of fatigue — It seems as if I might
be spared for something — & yet I dare not

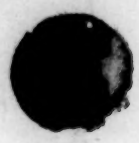
be sanguine. I should rejoice to be able to complete some of my plans before leaving the world. "But all is in His hands, where prayer can seek." It matters little where we are, if united to him by a true faith & love — all my family are well. In truth the winter has been unusually severe to us — I know not when we have suffered so little from sickness — We have just heard from Sarah — She can't come, & hopes to return in the beginning of the summer — Aunt & my children send love. My regards to your son Wm. H.

Ever affectionate nephew

Wm E. Channing —

Wm E. Channing, Boston
March 13th 1837

To be preserved



Revd. Wm E. Channing

Boston March 20. 1834.

Dr Sir

I send you an extract of Mr Lowell's will of which you can make such use as you shall think proper.

Allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to thank you for the very handsome tribute paid to my relative in a recent discourse, the same, I presume, which you are now preparing for the press. Mr Lowell's character & acquirements were never appreciated by the public. His life was a retired one - & his manners tho' daily improving, were never such as to do justice to his merits. His mind had been sedulously cultivated & was stored with much knowledge. His principles had early taken deep root & were adhered to through life with a tenacity peculiarly his own. Had his life been spared, I have no doubt that he would have taken & maintained a high stand in the estimation of the community.

I am Dr Sir
Yr with respect
J. A. Lowell

J. A. Lowell
(Wills &c)
1836—

Revd. D. Channing

4 Mt Vernon St.

Brown University March 30th. 1837.

Rev & Dear Sir

It affords me much pleasure to inform you, that you have been duly appointed Orator for the next Anniversary of the R.I. Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, to be held at the time of our Annual Commencement in September.

I need not assure you, that your acceptance of the appointment will be hailed with lively interest by the friends of Literature and Science in Rhode Island.

I shall be happy to hear from you as soon as it may suit your convenience.

Most Respectfully
Yours Alexis Caswell
Cor. Sec. of R.B.K.

PAID

Paid / ch. 10 2. &c.

To Rev. William E. Channing D.D.

Boston

Boston April 3 - 1833

My dear Sir -

It gave me pleasure to see your handwriting again. I have heard nothing but good of you & your labours. I trust you will hold out till the time of rest in the summer - Your proposition to visit us in May & preach two sundays will be very gratifying to our society. Mr S- to who preaches for us told me yesterday he would write you & make some arrangement - I have heard of your benevolent & hope you to carry into effect your purpose of publishing. I trust the people are open to good impressions, though we doubtless the last tinsel of Xty will be over the spirit of accumulation. I am sometimes almost tempted into the literal

construction of the Xn precepts on this subject
It would be better for the world to be somewhat
poached for food & clothes through an exaggerated
spirituality, than to contract their whole
souls into money getting — Your account
of the vote on Tolen's case is discouraging. I
do not know how they can provide better
for their deputies or punish them for sinning
for them permanently among them — But I am
very intolerant in regard to men's tastes —
I would no more choose a minister for a
parish than a wife for my friend. The
preachers who please me most are not gen-
erally the greatest favourites. I have hoped
that Tolen would draw to the congregation
Abolitionists enough & more than enough to sup-
ply the loss of any who might leave on
that account — I have no solicitude about
him — He is a Man — I see the self subsistence
of a man — — You grasped me
greatly by what you said about my nephew.

Bishop and increasing light.

Boston April 5 1834

My dear Miss Dwight.

Can it be that it is nearly two years since you heard from me? I shall reproach myself severely if I did think that I should keep silence for so long a time. I keep no record of my letters, & my memory is so poor, that often writing a letter, I sometimes doubt in a fortnight whether I did so, but I can trust my heart if not my memory, & that tells me that I could not have been so negligent. If you could look into my heart, you would see no deficiency of that love & respect with which you inspire all who approach you. I have told you more than once how much I desire to see you. An unworthy selfish regard sometimes whispers that my society could not be very interesting to those who have been interested by my writings; but it is a passing whisper. I shall not be kept at home by the fear of making a poor figure abroad. My dread of a sea voyage is a great obstruction to my visiting England. My former

voyage to England made a Shel
ction of one. Perhaps Steamboats may
bring us newer. What wonders are to
be wrought out by this & similar inven
tions. The greater circulation of ma
terial products is a light affair
Nationality one pushes are to be worn a-
way & the Spirit of humanity to take
their place, Civilization is to be Spread
& Christianity. I know it will be said
vices will be spread too. But it can
not be that the unfolding of many
powers & the attention of their rela
tions held in the long run prove
evils. Undoubtedly the catalogue
of vices may be narrowed by enlarging
a mans Sphere & agency & interests to the
greatest possible degree but you Christ
in this way do that is noble & true
& progress.

I am glad to learn that you
are about to give a new edition of the
New Testament views. I have always
regarded that work as a striking proof
of your love of truth. You published
what you knew the general voice of
condemn, that no party, even a small
one did espouse. To one so shrinking
as you are, & who has an established
reputation to care for, this was no mean
tribute to what you held to be divine
truth. Go on in faith. Nothing like a

pure purpose promises to is lost. I am not discouraged by the signs of a growing bigotry. This is preparing its own downfall by refusing to learn wisdom from the growing intelligence of the times. That often observed how the weapons wielded by superstition in one age are turned against it in another. The inquisition, once so terrible a defence of Rome, now inspires a horror that more than counteracts its past services. & the infallibility of that church, once an imposing claim, now does it infinite harm, by preventing it from disclaiming or upbraiding its old errors. God's truth are stronger than all human devices. You see I am full of hope. I set up for no prophet, I fix no time for that Millennium but I see many good signs. There must be a period of struggle & suffering. But this does not discourage. To struggle & suffer in a good cause are great privileges even than to triumph.

What a beautiful conception the character of Sergeant Talfourd's Son is. I wish it were brought out with more dramatic animation, with a less cumbrous style. Still it has delighted me. Mr Norton has just published a very valuable book on the Genuine text of the Gospels. If he sends it will you lend it to Miss Aikin

My sister sends Channing thanks for
for your remembrance - likes to
be preaching in Ly - Ale remembers
you with respect + affection.

With great respect
Yours truly friend
Wm E Channing

Boston. April 28. 1837.

My dear Sir—

I wish to keep myself in your remembrance & therefore send you a recent publication of mine. The occasion on which it was delivered will give it some interest to one who watches for & welcomes all the signs of human improvement. Perhaps you are not aware of the remarkable march of the efforts made in this country for the suppression of intemperance. High wages & the cheapness of ~~to~~ excating liquors had placed the means of this vice within the reach of the poorest, & its ravages were terrible in the labouring class, especially among the emigrants from Europe, who yielded easily to these new temptations. Nor was the evil con-

gened to labourers. When the first at-
tempts were made to assert it, very few
cheered them by good augures. Intemperance
was pronounced the most desperate vice, &
its opposers were set down as benevolent enthusiasts. But experience has shown that
there is greater power in Love & Reason than
in a "desperate vice." An important change
has been produced in the habits of the community, & what is more remarkable not a
few of the intemperate have been reclaimed. We owe much to Europe & we can
do something towards repaying her, by giving her the light of our example on this subject. To review this effort is of great
importance. Nothing effectual can be done
towards elevating the labouring classes, that is,
the great majority of mankind, until they
are rescued from intemperance, for this vice
stands in the way of all the means

of their improvement. How encouraging to know, that this iron chain may be broken. Excuse me for having given so much of my letter to this subject. I feel that it involves the happiness & destinies of millions.

You are undoubtedly too much interested in Europe to think much of America. I wish I could send you better news from our country; we are paying the penalty of rashness & excess in commercial speculation. We have been precipitated from a prosperity which was called unparalleled to unparalleled distress. Multitudes have made at once a transition from affluence to poverty. If nations could learn wisdom, this bitter experience ought forever to sleep, & I cannot but hope that it will restore many to reason. The passion for gain approaches insanity in a community like ours, where all are free & act without restraint on one another. Is our civilization never to throw off its mercenary character? Is wealth always to be regarded as

the highest end of the social compact? Can-
not spiritual culture be joined with the development
of material resources?) But I must stop. I shall
always be glad to hear from you, & to receive any
views of the religious & political condition of Europe.

Very respectfully
Your friend,
Wm E Channing.

Boston April 25. 1837

Mr. Mary Channing
Jr. 1838

8. 7br. 1839

Monsieur,
Monsieur J. C. L. de Sismondi,
Geneva,
Suisse

+ Mr. Channing
Miss J. Aurora
Apr 1837

Boston. April 28. 1837.

My dear Sir

I wish to keep myself on your remembrance & therefore send you a recent publication of mine. The occasion on which it was delivered will give it some interest to one who watches & welcomes all the signs of human improvement. Perhaps you are not aware of the remarkable result of the efforts made in this country for the diffusion of intelligence. High wages & the cheapness of subsistence have placed the means of this one within the reach of the poorest, & its rewards were tenible to the laboring class, especially among the emigrants from Europe, who yielded easily to these new temptations. Nor was the evil con-

I have an [illegible] how encouraging to learn, that this iron chain may be broken. Excuse me for having given so much of my letter to the subject. I feel that it contains the [illegible] vestiges of smiliness.

You are undoubtedly too much interested in Europe to think much of America. I wish I could send you better news from our country; we are paying the penalty of rashness + excess in commercial speculation. We have been precipitated from a prosperity unparalleled [illegible] unparalleled to an unparalleled distress. Multitudes have sunk at once from affluence to poverty. If nations could learn wisdom, [illegible] bitter experience ought surely to [illegible], & I cannot but hope that it will restore many to reason. The passion for gain approaches insanity in a community like ours, where all are free to act without restraint on one another. Is our civilization never to throw off its mercenary character? Is wealth always to be regarded as

+ Mercenary spirit of America

posed to commence. When the first attempt was made to resist it, very few cheered them by good wishes. Intemperance was pronounced the most desperate vice, & its officers were set down as beneficent officers. Such entrenchments has that vice in this country. But experience has shown that there is greater power in Love & Reason than in a "desperate vice." An important change has been produced in the habits of the community, & what is more remarkable not a few of the intemperate have been reclaimed. We are much to encourage us in endeavouring towards reforming her, by giving her the light of our example on this subject. & we view this effort as of great importance. Nothing effectual can be done towards elevating the labouring classes, that is, the great majority of mankind, until they are rescued from intemperance, for this vice stands in the way of all the means

Boston April 25. 1837

Mr. Mary Channing

Jr. 1838

8. 7br. 1839

Monsieur

Monsieur J. G. L. de Sismondi,

Geneva,

Suisse.

+ Mercantile

Mrs. J. Channing

Ty the grace of H. C. this
two grant dear of Xy.

Obj. 1. – more easily – cannot
regard & then a hears above all –
2. this the view of ty to attract
to attract –

C

March

Dear Sirs

I have married the following parties –

1837. Feby 25 Francis W Hawthwait & Sarah C Grover –
Do – March 2 – John Eliot Thayer & Anna Francis –

I have received into the church the following persons,
Samuel Breck Croft, Thomas Ellsbury, & Calvin Farrar –

I have baptized Novr 27 – 1836 Sarah Brackett, daughter of Mrs
Richardson, whose first name is Jeffrey or Geoffrey. I
do not know whether he has a middle name –

Will you see that these records are made.

When your daughter is recovered, I hope she will join
our singing choir –

Very truly
Yr friend
Wm E Channing –

Monday. May 8. 1837 –

Great is human nature
& human nature is human nature
& human beings
must, that we are
only rescued from
redeemed, to reward
& the salvation of one
soul will be worthy
the whole splendour
scheme of providence
for human redemption
One soul, saved, pure
lifted, exalted, made
holy & crowned forever
forever to God's presence,
will be a sufficient reward
for the tears & suffering
& prayers, & the
blood of the Saviour
of it—

Let the work of this
human being or
men be contrived,
& busy & effective
will cease— Let
the nature of our
human nature be
seen, & in new

& celestial bond with
unite the human
race— Will it be
seen in man, & human
be reverenced as his
temple, the eyes of which
lonely, with attuned to
walk in— the to eter-
earth will be at war
united restrained— in
free & constitutional pro-
visible parliaments—

to lead men to feel them-
selves bound, to duty
obligation.

to show him that unsel-
denied, noble is to love

to connect him with them

to show to [illegible] & cross
desert of sin

to wake the mind to moral
benefit, judgment—

to awaken a sense of in-
finite, everlasting obligation—

to reveal duty, excel-
lence in its extent—

to give feeling of deep
depravity—

to awaken [illegible] heart
mind, [illegible]
— a thirst not for more
enjoyment but for what is
everlasting & good—

to give idea of immutably
eternal object, never to
be escaped—

to show them in the sense of
obligation and duty unto [illegible] —
person of infinite worth—

to shall all things but
him, but the mind like.
it tends to, to be worthy—

to throw darkness over all
things but [illegible] & like-
ness shrouded in night—

to help men interpret the
sense of obligat — to see
the Duty in it —

To make them feel them-
selves capable of right
& wrong, of baseness & dig-
nity —

to shew in the particul.
acknowledgd obligation, the
grounds, rights, genius & spirit
of contents obligat —

to serve them to the con-
cept of the Intents
in)

to bring other what ex-
Obligat has from perfect obst —
— his element for vir-
— his motive observ —
— his spirit for quietness —
It is right for him —
It tends to what is commen-
sably dear —

P

Jesus Saviour

Heb 2 10 – Perfect –
~~Author – Consecrate – Finish~~
Sens – mind –
conscience –

The virtue / temper / regard – are perfect –
Perfection of Moral nature –
Supreme / ruler of what he ~~is~~ –

Doing good, love for and to all good – H –

We are bound to pursue – to celestial virtue –
Thus our glass – what we are bound to –
– the most – in – or to be regarded – or not to be –
Obligate supreme excellence which binds – It is found in excellence of all as bonds – Name we oppose
To act from obligate duty, my ought is to do what is excellent – supreme excellent –

The glory of excellence predom –

I am / born merely / bound – to the glory –
Thus my mind & will –
– mind / to love G, the Tripune, to be one with him, Divine –

Bound – therefore have power –

Duty – Therefore my nature corresponds to divine –

The true nature is, that it is right, duty, – excellent, good – that I am excellent in being it

because I ought, am bound, should be excellent in the act –

because G ought – does devine – it assimilates me to him –

I'm a regard to my own excellence to great that

My excellence is to live, be diminished,

In the foremost to object to love, a centre of concern excellence, a moment of love –

"I ought" includes freedom of the object of all – the excellence of all is not to my mind – & the excellence is as truly a motive as my own –

That they [redacted] be excellent as binds as that I ought –

for the propriate of gen, G prophets, & the blood of the Lord of G –

Let the work of heaven – being – men be understood, & many disposition wd cease – Let the mystic of G in human nature be seen, & a new

Xt were – knowledge of humanness was desire
seen here as they were just extended, superstitions ceased

My dear Sir—

Your last letter of March 6, was very cheering. I rejoiced to find you brighter & stronger. We hope all your efforts for health are to be crowned with success— Mrs Gannett's arrival must have been like the visit of a good angel. Give her my affectionate regards, & tell her, I rejoice with her in her prospects— Our society is suffering of course in the disasters of the times. Commercial credit is shaken from one end of the country to the other, & where the evil is to stop no one knows. In New-York some of the best houses have failed & a great multitude of others. In our parish Mr Whitwell, G Jackeman, S G Williams, & Mr Mackay have failed. Of course Whitwell & Read, from their great business & connexions, have been most [illegible] with— but Mr Jackeman's [illegible] to me, for he wants [illegible] is very delicate. [illegible] with Christian

Jemmett, & Jane has met at Robby. In truth the women are our teachers. They surpass us in what we call our ~~own~~ virtues as well as in their own. I have seen Mrs Whitwell, Mrs Bird, Mrs Whitwell, & been cheered & comforted by their calm trust, & elevation of spirit. On these occasions, we see that our labours are not lost. I trust, that the people here will have a heathen tone from the insane pursuit of astounded gain, — will be more receptive of divine truth — Our congregation is in other respects remains as it was. I have been able to preach more than usual, but am somewhat tired, & am this moment setting out with Mr Phillips on an excursion of a few days — he is so, so. We have made quite a successful effort to renew our singers, & this gives me great satisfaction. I trust we are not losing ground. Mrs Ellis is supplying the pulpit, much to the acceptance of the congregation —

Rec'd at Paris July 5th 1837 Ans'd Same
Ans'd July 21st.

PAYS D'OUTREMER
PAR LE HAVRE
JUIN
1837

Rev. E. Jennett,
care of J. Lane & Co
6 Rue de la Victoire
Paris

Brookline Mass. 6th mo. 19th 1837.

The character of William E. Channing is so identified in my mind with that moral loveliness which dignifies & exalts man that I experienced a considerable disappointment when on my arrival in Boston I learned that thou hadst left the city, I wished much to have some conversation with thee on several points mentioned in thy work on slavery & to examine with thee how far the sentiments I allude to could bear the test of that holy touchstone — Truth — Thou seems in the chapter entitled "Explanations" to wish to impress upon the reader the idea that while slavery is a grievous wrong the slave-holder is innocent who perpetrates that wrong, & thus all the agony of conscience which might have been awakened by the perusal of the first & second chapters would be lulled by the excuses offered for the transgressor, now my dear friend whilst I believe that we are forbidden by Jehovah to judge one another because Christ himself came not to ~~judge~~ condemn the world, but that the world thro' him might be saved, yet I think it is our duty to lay down the standard principles of morality in the gospel & not to shield character or individuals from the fire of reproof, as soon as we make a distinction between the sin & the sinner we furnish him with a defence against the arrows of truth, every one thinks he is the individual who may hold a slave from pure motives. I cannot therefore agree with thee that "the injury endured by the by the slave & the character of the master are distinct points the former does not determine the latter" Hadst thou been as I have in the polluted chambers of imagery which are concealed from observation by the painted tapestry of Southern hospitality & polished manners, thou wouldst know the sad reality that they are inseparably linked. A slave holder told me that he suffered intensely whenever he whipped his slaves which he not unfrequently did with shocking severity. Was not that man to blame for stifling the voice of conscience? Did he not voluntarily harden his heart against the reproofs of instruction? Had he not light enough to teach him that slavery

was a sin. Can the voice of God in man ever be effectually silenced but by a long course of deliberate & wilful transgression. But thou sayest "Let it not be said that when new light is offered he is criminal in rejecting it. Are we all willing to receive the light?" I answer unhesitatingly that there is deep criminality in rejecting offered light. "This is the condemnation that light is come into the world & men love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil" - There must be a moral obliquity in that mind etc. closes the ear against the voice of truth. Perhaps we are not willing to receive light any more than our Southern brethren, but this does not in the least exonerate us from guilt, it only proves that the theory of slavery at the North has wrought as dreadful a work in our hearts as the practice of slavery has wrought in the hearts of our southern compatriots. We have been accustomed to think of "our countrymen in chains" with as little compunction as they have been accustomed to see them. Again thou sayest "There are masters who have thrown off the natural prejudices of their position, who see slavery as it is, & who hold the slave chiefly, if not wholly from disinterested motives, & these deserve great praise." I can hardly express my astonishement & regret at such a sentiment from Dr Channing, because to me it appears utterly impossible & I never yet met with a slave-holder who held slaves from disinterested motives, altho I have known some whose minds were alive to the evils of slavery & even to its sinfulness, but still they held their victims from selfish motives - No man who sees "slavery as it is" can hold a slave for his good, because it is almost the greatest crime of which he can be guilty, it is trampling under foot the immutable laws of Jehovah & therefore he cannot commit so heinous a sin with any idea of promoting the good of that being upon whom he is every day inflicting injury, the man who sees slavery as it is, must know that slavery brutalizes & degrades & hence he cannot continue the relation of master & slave without immense injury to both parties. Can a man destroy all the rights of his fellow man, from disinterested motives. What sense of justice & morality can that man possess who feels bound to continue in sin until legislative acts compel or permit him to cease from sin. Do we not strengthen such men in their sins by holding out to them the meed "of great praise?"

It is by reason on our hea
deeply into our own sinf
Both by public, & by

It seems to me that such men far from deserving praise merit a double portion of blame, because they are the men who ought by their example to proclaim that they cannot have any connexion with the unfruitful works of darkness. These are the men who ought to feel that "no fiend is so fearful as an oppressed fellow creature." Every slave-holder knows that he is sustaining a system of murder, adultery, licentiousness & oppression & I cannot believe that now when a flood of light is pouring in upon the north & upon the south any man is excusable for shutting his eyes. Believing as I do that if Dr. Channing had mingled as I have done with the slaves of the men who "nominally holding the slave as property, still hold him for his own good," he would find that the slave was not deriving the supposed benefit simply because he was compelled to to feel that he was a thing & not a man & that his master was retaining an unrighteous claim upon him. I maintain then that no character can be sustained by the guilt of slavery while the relation of master & slave is recognized. For the sake of Christianity for the sake of the slave-holder, & for the sake of the down-trodden slave I entreat thee to expunge from thy valuable work a ch. which counteracts much of its blessed influence.

I come now to thy charge against the abolitionists, that in sending A. S. pamphlets into the Southern States "to men in public life, to men of the greatest influence & distinction" "they acted with great inconsideration." How was it inconsiderate these men had been declaring that slavery was "an evil, a curse that it must at some future period be abolished in Blood & strife," & we believed them when they said they wanted to get rid of it. We only set before them abominations with which they were familiar, we only devised a remedy for what they said was a curse, could we talk of such a system with calmness & soft words. Did the prophets & apostles talk of oppression & cruelty smoothly. Would any thing short of the searching words of abolitionists have reached the indurated hearts of slave-holders, or exposed that deep hypocricy which calls slavery a curse & sings it as a blessing. The abolitionists so far from shutting every ear & every heart against their arguments & persuasions have reached southern conscience; we find James Smylie of Mississippi a bold defender of slavery from the Bible making this acknowlegement. "From his intercourse with religious societies of all denominations in Lou. & Mis. he was aware

- hostes, by nearly
es, by [illegible] Mess

that the abolition maxim viz that slavery was in itself sinful had gained an ascendancy itself among the religious & conscientious scruples of many in the community, so as to render them unhappy." If the abolitionists "have been distinguished by the absence of management, calculation & worldly wisdom" p. 154. May they not hope that they have a portion of that strength which lies in speaking truth purely from their own souls without changing one tone for the purpose of enlarging or managing a party. I have felt that in uniting myself to a religious society, I became identified with them & in degree lost my individual responsibility, but I have no such feeling about the abolitionists, I felt that my free agency as a moral & accountable being is unimpaired, they assume no authority over my conscience; they set forth

Miss Grimke
June 1837

+

William E. Channing.

the truth & I am naturally labor with them & love them as I do the Lord Jesus because I believe their work is the performance of a sacred duty & the promotion of his kingdom in the earth, but I am not bound to approve of all that is done by every abolitionist I could not undertake thus much for any fallible being, yet I am willing to say from my knowledge of them that I believe the more we mingle with them the more we shall feel that they are worthy of our love, our respect & our admiration — And that their meetings have indeed a solemnity, which is rarely found by me even in those congregations assembled for divine worship. I do not feel as if an apology were necessary even for this second letter, but remain subscribe myself thy friend for the oppressed Sarah M. Grimke

C

Cincinnati June 24 1834

Rev Wm E Channing D.D.

Sir.

Praying of your Kindness to excuse the liberty I take in thus addressing you permit me to state my object in so doing, which is as follows

I am engaged in making a collection of the Autographs of great & celebrated persons and should be most happy to be honored with that of one so talented and distinguished as a Divine and a Scholar as the Gentleman whome I have the honor now to address. May I ask the favour of a letter from you on receipt of this, with which I may be allowed to grace my collection

It has occurred to me also, from your eminent standing and Character and the extensive correspondence incident to the same, that you may probably have among your papers — Autographs of other distinguished persons of no intrest or importance to yourself and which possibly you might be willing to favour me with for the same purpose. Should such be the case, I can assure you Sir. that your Kindness in so doing would be most sincerely and gratefully appreciated by me.

On reading Charly's interesting "Memorials of Mrs Hemans" I perceive that you were in correspondance with that talented and distinguished lady, and I need scarcely say how highly her Autograph would be prized by me, or how much I should feel myself indebted to you for it should you have any small Specimen of her writing to spare

Again praying of you to excuse the liberty I have ~~taken~~ thus taken to which I am —

Last enumeration — Talmud — enactment — (Memo referred to act first instance fine —

mere of eternity —

No benefit —

Depth, development,

in this connection with eternity —

Is there nothing stable

All liberty is change —

but in the change unmerciable principles —

We want the unity

the manner & the change —

State leg enacts that no person be molested on account of religion —)

Our Life is not hid with Christ in God.

Col. iii.

liberty secured by equal laws

One -

a country how one -

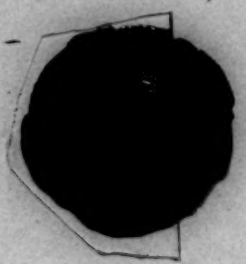
Loyalty the bond of an
oneness world -

Frame we take one,
strength gained - Franks
contract of - Land -

All unity spiritual

We want a perfect
one a Not Septa pre-
hum - y -

great moral principle
unity -



Washington - a common
duty -

Unity in change, quality -

Qualities are like

What the laws principle
by which a nation grows

Where oneness is not
quality -

Perfection wealth is not
a natural spirit -

Freedom our principle,
Merit - We can love
by no act -

Paid 25

Single

CINCINNATI
JUN
O.

Capt. Wm. C. Channing
Boston
Mass.

C

Newport - July 24 - 1837 -

Dear Brother.

I am engaged in an interesting work - I have been thinking for some time, that if some one would write about the annexation of Texas to this country, I must do it - & since Mr P left me, I have been busy as a beaver - & made much progress. That if my strength holds out, I shall finish my work by the beginning of the next week - It will be a very serious affair, & I need counsel - I should like to read it to you - & Mr P. when he is gone, or will he be in Boston - Can you think of any other person, who should hear it - If I have thought of Mr Hunt. I come the next week, it will only be for a day - Can Mr P get me a seeking room in the Fremont, or if he is absent let me have his apartment - Nothing, is to be said of my labours, for I shall not publish, until, after consultation, I see my way clear - I shall provoke hostilities such as I have never met - But no matter - I am doing right -

I seek some information - I have understood that on the breaking out of the revolt of the Spanish Colonies, our government gave notice to Great Britain, that we could not consent to her interfering herself in Cuba - I also recollect of some declaration or proclamation, I

Doctrine of Mr Monroe, declaring that we should
consider any interference of European powers with Hyde colonies
purpose of getting footing on this continent as a hostile
measure. Judge Story can tell you all about - Webster
can give you information immediately - see him & get the
facts - I want also to know, where I can get the
constitutional argument against admitting foreign
territory to the Union - Perhaps he can give
me a few lines - You can state my object to
them; but as condition of secrecy - Do quickly what
you can - My pamphlet must be out before
Congress meets; it is popular. I have defended it
too long, but have entered on it very reluctantly,
& hoped to be relieved from it - I am too busy
to write more - Very affectly yrs W E C -

Mr Clarke's
Cor - Part 2 -
Owen on Up
Pow - Wks
on - 4 Ills.

Sarah Kimball
1845 Letter
U. States Cont -

Way 11

Rev. Dr Tuckerman,

Boston,

Mass -

1837 - Jany - Answered by letter - Charlestown -

Boston. July 29. 1837.

My dear Sir.

Your letter of April 1. was very cheering to me. I felt that I had not labored in vain in my little work on Slavery. My aim was to oppose Slavery on principles, which, if admitted, would inspire resistance to all the wrongs, and reverence for all the rights of human nature. I have no doubts as to the triumph of these principles, and my confidence is founded not on events, on outward progress, so much as on the power, with which they work on my mind. In the response of my own soul to any great unchangeable truth. I hear the voice of universal humanity. I can conceive that my feelings are individual, but not any great convictions of the intellect or lofty inspirations of the heart. These do not belong to me. They are universal. They will live and spread, when the individual, who gave some faint utterance to them is gone. This must comfort you amidst your trials. In truth, who ought to hope, as you should. Your experience is a type of the world's history. You have passed in your short life through the stages which centuries are required to accomplish

in the case of the race. When I see in an individual mind such transitions from error to large and sustaining views of God and human destiny. I see a pledge of the triumphs of truth in which the struggles of ages are to terminate. By this, I do not mean, that you or I have attained to much truth. I am speaking of your present mind only in comparison with the past. Undoubtedly what you and I call light seems obscurity to higher intelligencies, and will seem so to more improved periods of society. But we have gained something through spiritual effort, conflict, and this is a pledge of greater attainment to ourselves and the race. May our hearts swell with bright anticipations!

I am glad that you are to write the history of your mind. I grieve that I may not see it - but I would not precipitate its publication. How I should delight to talk with you of the doubts, trials, through which you have made your way. I shall be glad to know what you think of the probable results of the great efforts now made by Catholicism to regain its lost sceptre. Some of the sects in this country are quite alarmed - and what is very striking, the greatest alarm is among those, who think themselves about as infallible as the Pope.

Have they a consciousness, that if men are to choose between different infallibilities, they will be apt to choose the Popes as the oldest, and sustained by most votes? Have they a consciousness of laying down the very principles on which Romanism rests, and do they therefore fear that consistency will carry over their converts to the mother church? I have been thinking lately of preparing a few lectures on the fundamental, great idea on which each church or sect is built, and of expanding by this the past history and future prospects of each - I form plans however only to see them fail. By much quiet, I keep myself in comfortable health, and am advancing in life, accomplishing hardly any thing which I propose - I do not however repine. I am not needed by God - That I am suffered to do anything, I owe to his goodness, and that goodness, I trust, is leading me inward wisely, by disappointment, privation, as well as success to spheres of action beyond all imagination and hope - May you have a still stronger trust - I shall always be happy to hear from you - I will thank you to present my sincere regards to Mr Martineau and the Thom -

Yr sincere friend W. E. Channing

Rev. Blanco White.

Liverpool.

Newbern July 30 - 1833 -

Dear Sir -

Your letter enclosing Judge Story's reached me in due time - but the preceding one of the 26th did not reach until last evening's mail (29th) - I thank you for your labours - My work is done, save a short concluson. I have given to it more time than was good for me - but I supposed it would appear at once - I thank God for strength to do it - How it will seem to me when I read it over deliberately, I cannot tell - It may seem to me stilted to its end - Weather & other circumstances favouring, I intend to start tomorrow per Boston next, & wish to read it Wednesday morning - Can I get out a message to Judge Story Tuesday evening. I dare not fix the hour before arrives, because my journey may be shortened a day? Will you give notice to Mr Mann - I should be glad to have Elder Lacy & Sewall & my congregation present, me or both, - They are leading men in the Abolition Society - & I must rely on that Society to spread the work thro the country - I do not wish to print it at their press & have avoided allusions to them - State Society have the zeal which no Bookseller will have - Will you give these gentlemen notice, unless some Story Greater,

of which I am not aware should exist — Will you
give notice to Mr Boyden of the Tremont, that
Mr P wishes me to occupy her apartment, &
that I submit to arrange tuesday afternoon —

I regret Sarah's return is so near — We shall
welcome her heartily — With affectte regards to Mrs F,

Yrs faithfully
W E Channing —

My dear Mr Tuckerman I do congratulate you that the time approaches for Sarah's return; I watch the papers daily for the Europa; how long do you allow her? Aunt Sarah is on the water too, oh if they only get here in safety — how much I shall have to tell you. I have seat a

1837 — July

+ Texas Campbell

Wm Channing
Mrs. Samuel May
Mrs. S. Austin Allen

Rec'd. 13th - Sept.

Rev. H. Tuckerman,
Boston.
Mass.

PAID

NEW PORT
AUG 31
RI

C

THE

Corporation of Brown University

IN PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

have received

Essays Literary and Political

By William E. Channing

a GIFT for the Library

from The Author

for which the Corporation return a grateful acknowledgment on the part of the University.

T. Wayland President

Brown University
Providence R.I. Aug 1. 1837

SIGILLUM · UNIVERSITATIS · BRUNENSIS ·
IN DEO SPERAMUS

Kellogg sc.

Prest Wayland.

Paid 10 2½

The Reverend

D.D.

William E. Channing

Newport

R.I.

Mem. These three letters from Dr. Wm Ellery Channing relate to his "Letter to Hon. Henry Clay on the Annexation of Texas."

My dear Sir.

Since my return, I have made a few additions, suggested chiefly by the remarks made at the readings of the letter. I have had to guess at the pages, where the insertions are to be made. It will be well for some one to go over the manuscript & mark distinctly the places where the additions must be introduced.

I hope you will urge the printer to put as many hands on the work as he can.

As to the price, it must be put as low as possible.

I shall probably add a very short note. Excuse the freedom with which I lay commissions on you, & believe me, very truly

Your friend Wm E Channing.

Newport. Aug 9 — 1837.

P.S. I shall expect the publisher to give me what copies I need, & to send them to my friends, of whom I will furnish a list.

NEWPORT
R.I.

Samuel E Sewall Esq.

Boston,

Mass.

paid 13 c.

My dear Sir—

I have received your letter giving the extracts I needed, for which I thank you. I send a note, to be added to the letter. I am glad that the price is so low. I suppose this is for the letter in the pamphlet form. I hope some will be bound, as many purchasers would prefer this form, & I shall want some of this kind to send about — I will thank you to see that two copies are sent to Mr Clay immediately, one to Lexington, another to Washington.

I sent you, I think on monday, a letter containing the additions I wish made to the letter —

Very truly
Yr Jno. F. Channing.

Newport. Aug 10. 1837—

Massachusetts Historical Society
1154 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
MASSACHUSETTS 02215

NOTE: FILM MAY APPEAR FAULTY OR IMPERFECT IN PLACES BECAUSE OF THE POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINALS.

Newton. Aug 19. 1837

My dear Son

I understand, you have given your-
self to the cause of education in our Commonwealth.
I rejoice at it. Nothing could give me greater
pleasure. I have wanted one, uniting all your
qualifications, to devote himself to this work. You
could not find a better station. Government
can in no other manner give a just return for
the labour undergone, according to my appre-
hension. At any time, I can aid you, you
must let me know, & I shall be glad to com-
municate with you always about your operations.
When with the best degrees of party-passions of the
day, the better minds come to these
conclusions, & the latter must come to them
what can be done towards a substantial & permanent
improvement of the constitution of Harvard,

My very dear Son, ever your affectionate Father

famous character about currency, banks &c, when the
spiritual interests of the community seem hardly
to be recognized as having any reality. If we
can but turn the understanding of this peo-
ple into a right channel, what a new
heaven & earth might be realized among
us - And I do not despair. Your attempt
to ameliorate yourself to this world is a faithful
one - you do not stand alone, as formerly
after to the times. There must be many to
be touched by the same truths which are
stirring you. Why like or that this pamph
will give you real vigor & health. If you
can keep strong outwardly, I have no fear
about the effusions of the spirit. I write
in haste, for at this moment I am not very
strong, & it is a matter of effort to
write - but I wanted to explain my

sympathy, & to wish you God speed on your way—

Ever sincere friend

Wm E Channing—

Horace Mann Esq.,

Boston.

Mass.

Free

Rec'd Aug. 19, '37
Legislature
Resolutions

Newhaven. Augt 19. 1838.

My dear Mrs Sedgwick—

I cannot without violence to my feelings refrain from expressing to you the great gratification with which I have read your "Love & Let Live". I have no thought of your fame. I have no talent for this. My tongue cleaves to the roof of my mouth, when I attempt to tell people the good which I think of their writings. I want to thank you from the heart for the service you have rendered to the cause of humanity. Of the literary merit of your book I have nothing to say, but I may say, that it has the greater merit of singular adaptation to its end. It will be the better & happier for it. Humanists, as they read it will feel their dependence, & resolve to do better. No selection among

4

the latter understood as meaning as that of head of family & domestic. The false notions of attachment prevail in England, even more false, I suspect, than are to be found on the continent, exist here in defiance of the spirit of our institutions of Christianity. Thousands brought up under this pernicious system, are wholly unconscious of the inhumanity, (I use this word in a large sense) with which those, born under them are worse, are treated, & as a natural consequence, the domestics carry into their service no generosity, or affection. Instead of feeling the dignity of their vocation, that they are contributors essentially to the happiness of the family, & many render service for which wages are a poor equivalent, they connect ideas of degradation with their work, & try to maintain their dignity by jealousy of rights, resistance of imagined encroachments, bad manners, sometimes positive rudeness. No relation needs reform so much. Domestic happiness is too often sacrificed to the unfaithfulness of both parties in it. I have often expected the general news of your book, though

my conscience reproves me for not having earned them more fully. Your great merit lies in having given a living body to abstractions, & made the truth visible & bright to those on whom general exhortations have little influence. I thank you, my dear friend, & Mary begs me to send you her thanks. She is a good girl, but too much wedded to her book for household duties. I trust your book will give her a lasting impulse. Your three last books, I think, form an era in our literature. May you be strengthened to go on, & expose the enormities of our social system. I have but one fault to find with your last — Your examples of Lynch-law seemed to me exaggerated — but the book will do good to the anti-slavery cause. The abolitionists indeed are grateful to none but such as assail slavery with a sledge hammer. You, by showing that the place filled by the slave is a noble one, & admitting the compensations & noble affections of our nature, [illegible]

many a fiery tract.

Dr Channing
August 27.
and - Miss Catlin

Miss Catherine M. Sedgwick.
Stockbridge
Mass.

[illegible]

Caumera

+ Copy Quakers

Aug 23 - 1837 -

My dear Sir I thank you for your long letter by Mr J. Rees apologize for your length. Your topics were all interesting & your views are all useful - I was hardly prepared for the ~~gratification~~ I feel in your ~~kindness~~ + + + — I was much interested by your views of the present commercial distress, in their moral bearings. Men here are slow to receive the truths for they throw them disasters on the government rather than on themselves. I have not perhaps done my whole duty but I have given my views from the pulpit very plainly, & may do more. The moral of commerce is a great subject especially in our two countries. The past & various are our commercial relations that they do much to determine individual character, & a man ~~violating~~ the principle in these is unfitting the deadliest wound on his virtue. Much might be done by a strong clear exposition of the rights & duties, the true principles & the perils of trade. The cure however requires deeper

plications. The unmasked unmerciful trouble pursuers for gain lies at the root of the evil, & this is to be met by a higher & purer application of Christian truth. The moral sentiment on this subject is to be created. I have often been struck with the calm composure with which a congregation will hear them vital truths rebuked, when they could not but acknowledged the justice of the charges on them. They really see no guilt in an entire absorption in outward interests. We want a new administration of Christianity & moral truth. It is cheering to me to find your mind so alive to the great principles which ought to be enthroned in every heart.

So the Quakers in England, as here, partake of the agitations of the age. I do not know a stronger proof of the revolutionary character of our times. One would have thought a Quaker meeting one of the last fortresses to yield to innovation. We must be comforted at the disappearance of this sect, by thinking that it has done its work. That its most important principles have passed into the hands of more enlightened men, who will expand

them more mercifully - I grieve that any of them today should have fallen back into the Establishment. What would George Fox say, could he lift up his broad brim, & see his followers returning to mother church, the mother of all abominations!? I fear they have forgotten his favourite maxim - Be not conformed to this world. Perhaps a wise reformer might have reconstructed Quakerism - has to hold together the body. The time for all to die is coming.

I wish you joy of your new Queen, I suppose. She requires to-be but would she open her eyes on her peerage responsibilities, she would tremble much more. The work of reform, I trust will go on, & not the worse for its temporary suspension. Slavery has for ages can afford to move slowly - I shall trouble you again with a package of pamphlets - I have just written a letter about Texas, which I know will interest you from the subject - both sincere regards to Mrs Rathbone & Philip Duff & believe me your Sincere very sincerely Yr friend Wm Ellery Channing

But see his letter to Miss Sedgwick, Channing's friend

Wm Rathbone Esqr

Aug. 24. 1837—

My dear Sir—

I am sorry to trouble you with another letter. I received this morning from a gentleman in N York, alive to the subject of the Letter — & he says that the copies of the Letter sent he sent to several Newyork Editors. He says, the press of that city has more influence than any other, & that a topic may be brought before the people through them as through no other. He names the × N Y American, × Evening Post, Examiner, × Plain dealer, × Sun, New York Daily × Express, × N Y Commercial Advertiser, × Journal of Commerce, New Era, Transcript, × Times. He says, "the Sun has had capital articles against it.

× Those marked he thinks particularly important.

W. E. Channing

Rubbish Wanted

annexation". the adds "the government papers should be enlisted against it". the is no urgent, that I thought I ought to write you.—

If you & your friends, on seeing the letter, think it suited to its end, would it not be well that your friends at a distance should understand that it may be republished any where & in any form—

I presume, there will be no objection to a letter to a Senator on an affair before congress, being sold at Washington. If

Will you give a copy to Mr Johnson Lee, of our parish, to be sent to Mr Kinder, as soon as he can. Mr K London. He is a publisher, & wished to receive my publications by first opportunity.

I trust I shall trouble you no more—

Very sincerely

Yr

Wm E Channing.

25 / 20 / 45 .37 / 26 / 63

Rev. Mr. Sewall

PAID

Samuel E. Sewall Esqr

Boston,

Mass.

Rand 136

Dear Sister T— Newport Sept 1— 1837—

I am very grateful Sister I gave you a message from Mr Walsh, Paris. He says "Your friend, Dr. T, could do much service to humanity by sending to me the recent printed reports of the activities of the benevolent institutions & enterprizes in Massachusetts. The active public economists of France need them & would use them effectively. The practical science of charity, & social expedience are much behind hand on this continent." Send to the care of R Beasley, American Consul at Havre—

Give my congratulations to Sarah on her return— I not forget to ask you— What a happiness to gather again the stray ones of the dear old flock—

— I had a very dull letter from Philadelphia— As my return, I paid for my exertions by a fortnight's indisposition, but as well again, & am trying to work— Do not keep yourself back by any effort. This letter will be taken to Boston by Rebecca Waite— she will tell you all about us, should she see you— Rebecca is a great treasure to us— & you did sometimes towards forming her— Mrs Lee to Mrs T & the children,

Ever yours

S Wm G Channing.

Rev Dr Tuckerman,

Boston-

Concord Sept 1-1837-

Manassah Cutler

Sep 11 — 1837 —

My dear Sir

I thank you for the effort you made to write me May last, when you were labouring under severe indisposition. You like to be rewarded when I tell you how much pleasure your letter gave me — I am so liable to self distrust, that the confirmation of my views by those who have had peculiar advantages for judging them widely gives me relief & strength. I know no one whose opinion of my Letter on Catholicism I should value so much as your own — The essay indeed was a humble one, hardly worth the notice you gave it. Still to know that I have expressed some great truths even in a humble form is a happiness. To know that I have escaped the extravagances & prejudices into which deference of faith so commonly leads, is a relief. The fear of giving circulation to error has made me almost too cautious about giving my mind to the public. In this state of mind it has been a comfort

to me to see my writing subjected to unsparing criticism — If I have published little myself, I have drawn out a great many publications from others — so that I trust that my mistakes will do me great harm — Should a few years of tolerable health be given me, I shall not regret that I have deferred writing on many subjects — for many hints which will now turn over them, have been scattered, & I shall write with greater consciousness of seeing my way plain before me —

Your remarks about infallibility in your letter & various publications are very interesting. One thing must make us indulgent towards many of the ardent champions of infallibility — They feel as if there be no medium between this & utter scepticism — The dread of losing hold of vital truths, is what produces in multitudes a shrinking from doubt & investigation — They suspect little that they are betraying a suspicion & distrust of these truths by their anxiety to keep them from being called in question. It is not sufficiently considered, that infallibility to be good for anything must be sustained by infallible reasoning; & thus furnishes an argument against Catholicism which is not always brought —

but with sufficient clearness. The Catholic Church, starting from the fallible acts of individuals, requires them to look to an infallible head + tribunal — But unless the individual be infallible in settling the question where this infallible acts is sided, he is left in as much uncertainty as if it did not exist — Individual infallibility is thus essentially involved in Romanism, although the denial of it is the very foundation on which that system rests. stop

I hope when I next hear from you that I shall receive better account of your health. I desire for you after the storms you have passed through an easy, peaceful, cheerful decline of life, & thus tranquillity, though it can only flow from within, requires as one of its conditions that the nervous system should be in health

I have told you how interesting your history is to me, & I hope you will leave it to us. The complete projects of such a mind take stronger hold on me than the most exciting details of outward events — I have just published a part, partly Colonial on the relations of this country to Jesus — I name it only to apologize for not sending you a copy — It is so local that

I doubted whether it would interest you. If you wish to see it, you can obtain it from Mr Hazlitt.

The legible hand writing of your letters is quite a reproof to me. I hope, I do not take your eyes too much - very respectfully yr friend

Wm. E. Channing

Rev Blanco White

Rev. Dr Tuckerman

Boston

1837
Oct 19
C

Dear Brother J—

Our friend Tuell left us this morning—he has given me pleasure & done me good—I wish I could think I had returned the benefit—he has had some happy days—but the clouds—the cloud!

I trust from what Mary says, that you are somewhat better—The newspapers shew that your objects are going on—I shall soon return—& well enough shall try to give aid to some good movement—The summer has been a very

privileged one — now do I fear
for the winter — May love to
your wife & children —
very truly
Yr friend
W. E. C.

Oct 19. 1837

Noah Worcester & D.D.

Boston Nov 9 - 1837

My dear Mrs Bulkley

× × ×

I have not heard from you for some time, & hope soon to receive a letter from you in your habitual tone of cheerful ness. Age returning the feelings of youth is one of the most interesting spectacles on earth. Within a few days I have lost a much revered friend 78 years old, who after his seventieth year wrote two valuable books on theology & who to the last delighted in the study of nature & called into all the great movements of the age, with an earnestness distinguished from the fervour of youth only by greater calmness & a firmer trust. I never saw him without feeling that I had gained a wise & holy

books did not teach. May you
my dear Madam, continue
& strengthen our hope of our
Immortality by showing us how the
Spirit can return to beauty &
life even to the moment
when it is both drawn from
human intercourse

With great respect
& sincere affection
yrs
Wm E Channing.

1837. C

State St. Nov. 25

Dear Sir,

I enclose you a petition for the use of Faneuil Hall for a meeting in regard to the Alton murder. If you approve the object, you will gratify me and many others by signing it. I think your name will have greater weight than that of any other person in the City.

I will thank you to return the petition to the bearer, whether you sign it or not. From what you said last night I am encouraged to believe you will not hesitate to put your name to it

Yours very truly & respectfully

S. E. Sewall

Rev. Wm.

W. Channing D. D.

Mount Vernon St.

1837
nov. 25

Dear Sir —

I sign the petition very cheerfully — but I trust it will not be presented unless you have reason to hope an effectual meeting. I wish I could promise my services — but I could not make myself heard in Faneuil hall — & I have cultivated so little the kind of speaking required on such an occasion, that I beg not to be looked to — I hope the names next obtained may be such as to save the petition from being regarded as the act of any party.

Very Truly

Wm E Channing —

Jat 5 — Nov. 25, 1837
Petition for Faneuil Hall for Lovejoy meeting.

A E Sew

S. E. Sewall

Dec 8 / 2 –

Wm. C. Channing

About Lovejoy meeting.
See Liberator, 7:198.

Saturday morng — Dec 2, 1837.

My dear Sir —

I am sorry to see that a meeting is advertised for to morrow evening. I fear that the selectmen disposed will not go out on sunday evenings. I beg, that as far as possible, all preparations may be avoided — I wish that you & Mr Lovejoy would state decisively the objects of the meeting which was petitioned for — that it was intended to be held under the influence of prayer — that it was to begin & close with supplications for God's blessing — that it was intended also to embrace all parties — that the prayer was to be requested to preside (as I not right in this) &c — My earnest desire is that

we may have a meeting which will unite the people of our city in the expression of the great principles on which they really concur — & for this end exasperating views of one or another party should be conscientiously kept out of sight — If the Abolitionists will now take a generous position, if they will come forward as advocates of free discussion, & as the settled foes of violence & mob, & will stick here, they will not only acquire new confidence, but what is more important, will give a decided impulse to the great principles on which all our reformations & improvements must rest — If they try to mix up this meeting with Abolitionism, they will prevent a direct & cordial testimony against violence, & to the rights of free discussion & the press — I write of course to

be left out of sight as much as I can be — My present retirement is peaceful enough — But if it is necessary, you can bear testimony to my views from the beginning, as expressed not only in conversation, but in my letters to you — Many & able are known — If a meeting is to be held, let me be excused from all participation in it — This was my purpose from the beginning, as you will remember — I am nothing in a further meeting — & I believe, I can do most good away from it — Communicate this to Mr Lowell, & I trust to his friendship as to yours, to save me from application which I must decline — I believe my opinion, expressed from the beginning, that a meeting ought not to be forced — Unless it is a free, spontaneous, & general act, let it give way — This will be a bitter evil, & a poor, divided, angry meeting — In haste

Yours truly

Wm E Channing

Samuel & Lewall Esqr

State St

Boston Dec. 4. 1837.

Dr Sir. As the Secretary of a very numerous assemblage of your fellow citizens, held last evening at the old Supreme Court Room, to take into consideration the rejection by the Mayor and Aldermen of the petition signed by yourself and others, for the use of Faneuil Hall to make a suitable expression of public sentiment in relation to the murder of a citizen at Alton, who fell in defence of the freedom of the press, — I have the very agreeable duty to perform, of communicating to you the following Resolution, unanimously passed by the meeting, and to ask you to comply with the request therein made.

With the highest respect, Your Obt Servt.

B. F. Hallett

Revd Wm. E. Channing.

"At a meeting of citizens of Boston, Dec 3. 1837. to consider the rejection of the petition of Wm E. Channing and others for the use of Faneuil Hall George Bond Chairman and B. F. Hallett Secretary, it was,

"On motion of B. F. Hallett unanimously resolved. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Revd William E. Channing, for the eloquent elevated and dignified vindication he has made in his published address, of the right of the citizens to assemble together for the purpose of "pledging themselves against violence and in defence of the dearest and most sacred rights", and that he be requested by this meeting to prepare the Resolutions to be presented at the proposed meeting in Faneuil Hall, on the 8th instant."

Attest. B. F. Hallett Secretary.

C

[1837]
Dec. 6

Dr Sir. That the position in which I have intended to be placed in reference to the application for Faneuil Hall may be understood, before the decision is known as to the granting of the Hall, allow me to say, that I have but one purpose - which is to do every thing in my power to repel the imputation that the citizens of Boston cannot assemble to discuss great Constitutional Rights, without being mobbed.

Such was the whole spirit of the resolutions, adopted by the meeting of Wednesday evening. If the Hall is refused the friends of the Committee will cease. The people must then decide whether they will surrender or maintain a great constitutional right. The question is simply, Do the people of Boston believe in the Bill of Rights? That question must be kept separate from all others. To secure such a result, every object - prejudice should be discarded, if it can be done without

a sacrifice of principle. I know
how apt the people of Boston are
to decide upon questions, as upon
the passions, — who means them, not
as they just. For this reason, I
wish to see the great principles
involved in the Faneuil Hall
meeting, advanced by such as little
liable to objection to any party,
as can be found in our City. I
should prefer such not identified
with Boston merchants of any
kind, when it is possible, and I shall
exercise my influence by declining
taking part in the Faneuil Hall
meeting, unless all that class of
citizens who ought to bring their
moral influence in support of
fundamental principles, refuse to do
so.

Very respectfully
your Obdt Servt.
B. F. Hallett

J. Wilkins Esq.
Dea G. A. M.

Revd W. E. Channing

Boston, Dec. 17, 1837.

Dear Sir,

I gave your letter a hasty reading on Saturday, & despatched it (with a copy of your note) to the Printer. I have also furnished him with a copy of your correction received this morning.

I can only speak of one or two parts of your letter from an indistinct recollection. Still I wish to suggest one or two considerations.

I disapprove as much as you can, the making Slaveholding a ground of exclusion from the Communion table. But you seem not to have remarked that this is rather a part of the theology than of the Abolition of my friends. They are almost universally believers in what, I believe, is called Church discipline. Now, if a Church excludes a man from its communion for habitual intoxication why should it not, (after expostulation & reasonable notice) for Slaveholding? I know of no apology for Slaveholding which would not, in many cases,

avail the intemperate also. Those of more liberal religious opinions have always said to the orthodox abolitionists, 'This mode of attacking Slavery may be right for you to practice. If your views of Church authority are correct, you have a right to make Slaveholding a test, as was done long since by the Quakers; but we Unitarians do not recognize & will not act on your principle.'

If your objections to the phraseology of some Abolitionists regard taste & style in composition, I partly agree with you — but, in the first place, I view the faults you advert to, as [illegible], in a measure, unavoidable, — & secondly, as likely to become less, as the Cause gathers, by degrees, the aid of better Educated & disciplined minds. — as to the justice of applying the terms "robber" or "thief" to the Slaveholder, I think the man who lays his hand on the child born to day on his plantation, & says, 'I make you mine for life', is as very a robber, as if he had done the same thing on the coast of Africa. — I think

that he who keeps back the hire of the laborers commits Essentially the Same theft, as if he had first paid them their wages & then picked their pockets of the money.

You object to our indiscriminate mode of attack. But I answer, When people are doing that which is wrong, the presumption is, that they know it. If any one, in these circumstances, avers his innocence, his good intentions, — the burden of proof is on him, — & a heavy burden it is, here. I sincerely believe that the number of Slaveholders who, at this time, would be fully justified in the sight of God, by the purity of their motives, is as small as was the number of conscientious Scribes & Pharisees, when our Saviour Characterised them indiscriminately, as hypocrites, devourers of widows' houses, &c. — I believe that the number of Slaveholders who keep their Slaves out of Christian love is small indeed; & I think it cannot be expected, that we should stop to make exceptions in favor of a class which has, as we think, but a very problematical

(probably a mere theoretical) existence. — But do not think me more uncharitable than I really am. While I assume you I have never seen, & never credibly heard, of any man, in our day, who continued a Slaveholder through christian love, - I willingly admit that many Slaveholders have consciences very little, if at all, enlightened, on the duty of Emancipation. But, I think, to justify them on this ground, would be like justifying the Thugs of India who murder as a religious duty, or the Holy Inquisitors who rack the body for the good of the Soul. I am willing to place Slaveholders on the same footing with ~~any~~ other ~~persons~~ wrong doers - & to give them the benefit of all the palliations we offer for other persons living in Crime. God ~~alone~~ knows their hearts. We are to judge ~~alone~~ the tree by its fruits, & we believe that he only that worketh righteousness is righteous. Many ~~of these~~ Slaveholders give strong evidence of general christian Character — but so have many gamblers, licentious men, duellists, &c.

I think your view as to Lovejoy's course just & important. Yet I think you are not aware that the Liberator & the Friend of Man (of Utica) the two most important Abolition journals (except the Emancipator) in the Country, have taken strong peace ground on the occasion of Lovejoy's death; and that the Resolutions of the Mass.ts Society containing the strongest expressions of regret at his resorting to arms have been copied into the Emancipator with high praise. The Emancipator has not, I presume, been forward, on this topic, precisely because it is the acknowledged organ of the National Society. Now the Constitution of the Amer. Anti Slavery Soc.y Contains the usual pledge that we will not Countenance ~~the~~ Slaves in a resort to force; but it does not meddle with the peace question, - the right of defence, generally. The Emancipator could not therefore say it was a violation of principle for Lovejoy to defend himself. as a question of

Expediency, [redacted] his course seems unfortunate —
& yet I see some ground to feel diffident
in this judgment. I think there is [redacted] evidence
that Lovejoy thought it expedient to die. His course was taken,
after consultation with Edward Beecher & others of
great weight of character, & at this distance, I feel
a difficulty in deciding on it as a mere question
of imprudence. Probably he erred in judgment,
I think he erred also in principle, as does every man
who, in any cause, lifts his hand in retaliation of evil.

You say, we owe the adoption of the Peace
Principle to the Country. As much, I think, and
no more than (I say it, with Entire respect) yourself. —
You are also formidable to the South. More so, I
think & they say, than a hundred Societies. Yet
you, I believe, object to [redacted] self defence
on the part of the Slaves, on the same ground
upon which it is placed by the Amer. Society. You
cannot deny the abstract right — nor does the Emancipator.
Nine tenths however of the individual Abolitionists

in this country do: Still I do not think it ought to be made a test question in our organizations.

Violence ought to be discouraged, as an inappropriate means of carrying forward our purposes. We cannot, conscientiously, as a body, give the South any better guaranty than this, which is substantially Embodied in the Constitutions of all our Societies.

I know, Sir, you will approve the openness of my remarks on your letter. I have not spoken of what I like in it, but I have thought it right to say where I differed. I feel however constrained to say that I can never be insensible to the vast obligations the Cause of mercy & right is under to you, for the calm & unflinching course you have taken.

I am, Sir, Most respectfully & gratefully,
Your friend,
Ellis Gray Loring.

Rev. Dr. Channing.

1838-9
C

My dear Sir—

Dr Jackman writes me that Mr Greenwood gave notice this morning that of Dr Johnis lecture — & suggests, that it may be useful to Dr the same at our chamber. I ask you to think of the matter again, & shall be glad of your advice if perhaps may allow you to comply —

I heard to day,

that you gave notice of a colored meeting or lecture last sunday - There are members of the congregation, among whom I am one, to whom this would be painful & objectionable, after what has taken place among us - I should like to talk to you about it -

Yours truly
W. E. Channing

Sunday.

1838-9 Rev. W. Channing

NB. Dr. Follen's letter

Rev. Mr Gannett.

W. E. Channing
1838.

114

G. Bancroft Esqr.

Fremont Square

W E Channing 1838 J

My dear Sir—

It will not be convenient to me to go to Cambridge with you—I take however, that you will see Mr Allston. Mr Franklin Dexter & Mr J K Davis are his friends & will introduce you to him. I confess, I was not sufficiently gratified with either of the plans you showed me, though I cannot image to myself very distinctly the building which a plan so represents—We want much some higher specimen of architecture in our city—

very truly
Yr
Wm E Channing

Dear Sir

At a meeting of the Council of the Massachusetts Temperance Society held on Saturday evening 20th inst, it was Voted:

That the Revd. W Channing be respectfully invited to attend the adjourned meeting of the friends of Temperance to be held in the Marlborough Capel, Washington St on Friday evening next, and to address the meeting.

from the records. Wm Collier
Secy.

Boston Janry. 20th 1838.

Greatest men are the Ideas present
to a man & govern him-
He is to carry this into him,
to fight for it -
- to fight in the world, that
the idea of man do not cloud it-

Just estimate of things, as this
we are so confined - Does this in-
volve them, clear Ideas -
The man determined by the
Idea and predominates -

To
Revd. F. Cranmy
Penn Yann

C

Boston March 17. 1838.

Dear Sir,

I have received and read with much interest your letter on the subject of political action by the abolitionists.

My convictions on this point are distinct & satisfactory to me; but I fear I can not make equally clear to your mind (as perhaps they are not to my own) the processes by which I arrive at them.

On moral subjects, I habitually abstain from complicated or ingenious courses of reasoning. I trust much to the native impressions of my mind. If it seems necessary to go further, I take one or two plain principles and apply them to at least every case, assured that any argument that clearly contradicts these must be fallacious, whether I can detect the error or not. Simplification is my method in morals. In the things of conscience, I have rarely much faith in circumstances altering cases; and I regard the calculation of consequences in questions of right and wrong, as generally misapplied and delusive. I feel that I easily lose something of the integrity of my moral judgments by considering these matters too curiously. I do not therefore look much to the peculiarities of slavery in our country, or to the possible results of every course of action we adopt, but rather deem it very safe to join battle for the right whenever occasion offers, not believing that there can be any vantage ground for the wrong side.

The object of those with whom I act is to overthrow Southern Slavery. We are not to do this by direct force, nor by encouraging forcible resistance on the part of the slave; inasmuch as a vast majority of abolitionists believe this would be opposed to the

revealed rule of right. And since abolitionists abjure violence, they consequently renounce the use of threats of violence; since what I would not do I cannot threaten. I think that while abolitionists will of course use in general the means that promise best, they will never consent that any limitation shall be systematically prescribed to their modes of action, other than this — namely — not to do evil that good may come.

There remain open to us other and more efficacious means of action. We can and shall operate on the convictions of interest, the sense of character, and the conscience of the slaveholder. We would operate in two ways upon his sense of interest. We would show him that the institution he now cherishes is a costly iniquity to him; and secondly, if we can excite sufficient right feeling in the free communities to induce them to refrain from slave productions, We shall rejoice to form, in this way, habits of virtuous self-denial here, while we make slavery still more unprofitable to the South than ever.

The Southern people are proverbially jealous of their honor. Reputation is more to them, if we are to believe their own account, than property, life, or religion. Knowing this, seeing what a fulcrum we have, we would set the whole world upon the long arm of the lever. We would assemble all mankind to help us press more deeply into the forehead of slavery the records of its stealing the wages of the laborer, its cowardly oppression of the feeble and the poor, its cruelty toward women, its whole baseness and meanness. The Southerner is the last man in the world to withstand the influence of a public sentiment thus directed.

The consciences of most persons at the South have been lulled by smooth falsehoods into a lethargy on this subject. It is alive, but is little more than a dull echo of the soothing flatteries that are administered to it. If we have not yet fully roused it, it is not that we have spoken too harshly; it is that

the voice of the abolitionists is only that of a handful, and as such seems impertinent and disproportioned. Reinforced by numbers, it will command an answer.

Now in order to bring the right influences to bear upon the slave system, we are, as a first step, to deprive it of the offen-sive and defensive alliance of the North. Northern prejudice against color, the apparent interest which the North has in con-niving at or sharing the plunder of the slave, vindications of slavery by Northern clergymen and statesmen, – in short, North-ern sympathy with slaveholders, as exhibited in a thousand forms; these are the prop of slavery, without which I firmly believe it could not stand two years longer.

We are then first to remove the obstruction which exists in a corrupted public sentiment at the North. I know I should be told (not, sir, I presume by you) that public opinion here is right on the subject of slavery. Let me therefore explain in a few words what I conceive to be the common opinion here, & what in my judgment it ought to be. For this purpose I will not take the average public voice, as it is heard in large trading cities and towns, for I believe this to be an almost faithful utterance of the slaveholding spirit. I wish rather to state the view taken by a majority of the best men among us out of the ranks of abolitionism.

I conceive then the doctrine of the free states to be this: that slavery is a political evil, weakening us in our external relations, and forming a disturbing element in our national politics – creating diversity of interest between different sections of the Union, manifested in an unnatural and dangerous antag-onism in our national councils, where the members from one whole side of the country represent capital only, and those from the other chiefly labor. It is further conceded that slavery

is a social evil, inasmuch as it maintains in the midst of the Southern communities a troublesome and explosive mass of population, and is productive of indolent and disorderly habits; and that it is a moral evil as invading the abstract rights of the slave. Consequently, if society were now to be reconstructed, slavery should by no means be introduced as an element. But, that in present circumstances, and with a view to probable consequences, it cannot reasonably be expected of slaveholders to give up their slaves.

This, sir, is what I suppose to be meant by people's being opposed to slavery "in the abstract."

Now our first object is to replace these views by an earnest conviction, embracing the heart and understanding of every man, woman, and child we can reach, that duty & interest do now require of every slaveholder the immediate emancipation of his slaves. The question then is, What will most effectually and speedily produce here what we consider a right state of mind on this question.

Our battle ground is in the free states. It is because this appears so clear to us, that we sometimes seem to disregard, comparatively, the immediate, or what I should prefer to call, the apparent effect of our measures on the slaveholders. I do not believe that the storm raised at the South about the abolitionists is altogether so violent as it seems. Such as it is, it may startle those to whom it was unexpected. It is no surprise to me. I never thought slavery could be coaxed into submission. I always saw that the power of the slave institution at the South was very formidable. It has 200 millions of capital, wherewith to hire presses, pulpits, politicians, mobs, and bravoes. It will try as long as possible to corrupt or to awe all who are made of the right stuff to be bought or intimidated. I felt from the first that its death throes would be terrific. I think we have not caused, but only made manifest,

the violence of the slave-masters. Until public opinion is fairly with the abolitionists, we shall see the fury of the South rise just in proportion to the efficiency of our action.

To return. We abolitionists believe we can unite and concentrate the public sentiment of the North, until it shall tell in a manner perfectly irresistible upon the sense of right; the pride of social standing and character; even upon the interest of the slaveholder; until it shall help to make real to his mind, and he shall feel in the air around him the guilt, the danger, the disgrace, the impolicy of the relation he sustains.

You will perhaps think that some of the influences we depend on are not of a very elevated sort. Yet they have always conspired to drive out social abuses. They are facts which every practical man finds before him and accepts. They are means of power which I desire to make use of in a thankful and charitable spirit. I would make these influences, as far as possible, remedial, disciplinary, not vindictive. I would strive that others should so use them. I will try to keep my own heart diligently; but I feel no scruple in awakening and applying the public indignation against wrong. It is a natural & wholesome state of the public mind. — I do not stand for mere civility, nor profess to contend with the powers of darkness according to any technical Rules of War. I shall use against them every weapon but a poisoned one.

Do not misunderstand me as saying that to wield public opinion against slavery comprises our whole scheme of measures. We would certainly turn public sentiment from an opiate into a tonic. But this is not all, nor of the highest, though we regard it as of the earliest necessity. We wish of course to appeal directly to what there is of Christian principle and kindly sympathy at the South. Doubtless we are heard amidst all the din.

Now, sir, what I have said will sufficiently intimate why we cannot consent to forego political action, especially that mode of it which consists in Petitioning Congress against Slavery in

the District of Columbia. We want to gain the ear of the people. This is done by agitation; and never is agitation so thorough and effectual as when it begins in the Halls of Congress. The country has learned more of the dangerous tendencies of slavery, and the character and designs of its supporters, by the discussions in Congress, than we could have instilled for years. Again, by the very process of signing a Petition, strength and clearness are added to the convictions of thousands. So much force and definiteness do our principles and feelings gain by expression. So much moral vigor does a man acquire by openly taking his side.

If the object of my petitioning Congress to abolish Slavery were merely to disclaim any personal participation in the guilt of its continuance, it would doubtless be sufficient to petition once, and there let the matter rest. It must however be remembered that myriads in this land are yearly desiring thus to record their testimony against slavery for the first time. So that there can be no cessation of these petitions for many years, even if no one ever petitions twice. But I cannot consider this view of the duty of petitioning as satisfactory. It may be justice to myself. It is not I think, justice to the slave. I for one cannot feel myself absolved from an incessant struggle wherever this question can be agitated. Our defeats are real victories. I cannot feel justified in abandoning any wide field of action, be it moral, social, religious, or political. My moral convictions follow me to the ballot-box. They are not less imperative on me as a citizen, than as a member of the church, or the father of a family. In each and all, I am called on to carry out my highest principles, simply and fearlessly. The slavery question cannot and ought not, I think, to be kept out of politics. It should not be turned into a political question merely; but the religious and moral sense of the people must speak on this subject with precision and authority to their political representatives. If the public mind is so vitiated as you intimate on political action, it must not therefore be abandoned. The worldly and corrupt would desire nothing more than that the good should retire

in fear or disgust from the sphere of politics. Our business should be to substitute in the minds of men a new set of associations with this subject. I believe we shall infuse more comprehensive principles into political bodies, and suggest to them purer motives of action, than have prevailed heretofore. Look at the dignity of the Reports and Resolves on Slavery and the right of petition in several of the State Legislatures. See the high, religious, and moral tone assumed by Adams, Slade, Morris, and others in Congress.

The abolitionists are the only great party in our country, or in our age, so far as I know, who rest their efforts and their hopes professedly on religious grounds. Slavery, as a sin against God is what we have ever contended against. Hypocritical adherents to a good cause may in time appear, but the body of the Anti Slavery party cannot well connect it with low sentiments or personal objects. They do receive, and will continue to receive the doctrine into honest hearts. I see thus far no lowering of the purity of spirit and purpose among the abolitionists. I think we are neither better nor worse than we always were. The reason is very clear to me why less is said of late of our fanaticism, and more of our want of moral purity. It is precisely because worldly men instead of despising us, as they did formerly, now begin to dread us. Then we were contemptibly weak; now we are formidably bad.

To think of ~~The~~ purposely keeping a question, essentially moral and religious in its character, but having important public bearings, out of politics, strikes me like the view some persons have that religion belongs to the church and the Sabbath, but is out of place in week-day life. Religion may be sadly profaned, adulterated, caricatured, counterfeited in encountering or mixing with the common business or amusements of men, but we try to press it in among them for all that. Slavery must evidently at some time or other enter into politics. It is the creature of law, that is of political action. It can only be destroyed by the same power that gave it being. If then

the work is to be done, can we begin it too soon?

I have very small doubt of our peaceably abolishing slavery in the District within five years. I believe the question of abolition is one, perhaps the only one, on which the whole North can be brought to unite. Our cause is, I think, destined to increase so rapidly as to threaten political extinction to every public man here who arrays himself against it. Instructions will go forth from the constituent bodies that will command the obedience of Northern Representatives to Congress. I doubt not, before five years are gone, it will be the South instead of the North that will be disunited and vacillating. It does not belong to the character of their cause, or of the age and country we live in, that the South can keep their ranks unbroken. There is no real unity of interest or opinion now between the farming and planting slave states.

Slavery once abolished in the District, what a vast accession of moral power is obtained, both in the process, and from the result. It is a gain to the cause of virtue everywhere. The spiritual atmosphere is purified. Every man draws freer breath into his soul. The Lord is seen indeed to reign. The testimony of the nation is thenceforth added to the general reprobation of slavery, and will help to shame it out of existence. Another illustrious proof is given of the possibility of the highest public virtue.

Now, Sir, we cannot descend from these heights from the fear that the elevation may make us giddy. Political action doubtless brings powerful temptations; but so does <u>any</u> <u>success</u>-<u>ful</u> action. Success is itself dangerous. What then? Shall we not aim at success? Shall a man seclude himself from the world, lest the world should be too strong for his virtue?

One remark may form a brief answer to several of the objections that are urged against our action

and organization. We cannot consent to forego the power to do good, from the apprehension that its possession may tempt us to use it for evil.

I am, Sir, with the sincerest respect,

Your friend, Ellis Gray Loring.

To Dr Channing.

E G Loring –
April 1838

Letters 1837, 8,

Sir Walter Scott.

+ Boston May 4 1838

My dear Mrs Baillie It is long long since I have written you — but my thoughts have often wandered towards you. I seldom think of revisiting England without thinking of Hampstead as one of the first spots which I shall hasten to. I have of late been indisposed without being ill — & cannot now write without some thing of an effort. I fear that my hand writing may trouble my correspondents whose eyes the growing dim, they must feel that little else be lost by skipping what is illegible.

I have read with great pleasure the first vol.s of Scott's life though sometimes vexed by what I thought might as well have been omitted The work lets the reader into the formation of the cultivated mind, & into the circumstances which determined it, & this is no small merit — not that I think the mind the circumstances; but some men are reflections of the outward more than others, this I think was Emerson's case with Scott. His was not a mind accustomed to penetrate deep

handled with its own mysteries & contingencies of mighties conflicts & processes within & without & away abroad. He loved about all that he was a keen shrewd observer of whatever passed around him. No man ever understood more of what is called life & of the more hyperspecial workings of the human heart. Philosophy he had none & he entirely neglected very poorly the questions which the puzzled & perplexed little what they indicate that he seemed to have been formed from abroad & hence he is a good but yet for biography the greatest minds admit no biographies, they are determined from within & what come from unfathomed depths in their own souls, from silent secret thoughts inquisitions aspirations which come they know not whence & go they know not whither. You see I do not place Scott among the greatest & yet when I think of his vast range of observation, of his power of appropriating all he saw to his purposes, of his refined handsome invention of his wide sympathy & of the spirit of humanity pervading & his working I feel sure that the self rebuke when I think that I may have spoken of him disparagingly. He discovered a want of moral greatness in his want of Reverence for his

own mind, in his unconscious acts of
the holy purpose to which Heaven
may have called us to be consecrated, in
his childish admiration of hereditary
honours, his incapacity of conceiving
of a higher State of human nature
by or near that he exists. He, and as
I have more than once said the
Ideal of a man of the world, the
highest most attractive manifesta-
tion of that character which I have
known. Let me add that in one
thing Sympathize with him
that is the affectionate reverence
with he bore to yourself — to his
brother who has filled so many pa-
ges of his own has filled my hum-
ble three pages. I wish you could
give me your impressions of him
such as he seemed to you in pri
vate life — our two countries are
coming nearer — we have all been
thrilled by the arrival of two of your
steam boats — how little we compre
hend the results of these strides
bounds of human power — the question
which comes to me is "which coun
try is destined to exert the great
est influence on the other. Yours
or mine? I cannot consent that
England shld moulder us — I

suppose you will return the
compliment — This is really the
great point on which the good or
evil of this experiment depends —
I hope & hear of yr continued
health & happiness —

Yrs respectfully
& friend
Wm E Channing

Mrs Joanna Baillie —

Boston. May 4. 1838.

My dear Uncle.

It has gratified us, to learn that you have got through the winter so comfortably. I heard of you at the Holland ordination, & understand you are to officiate next sunday. I know, how grateful you must be, to be able to do something to the last for the spiritual good of your fellow creatures.

Health

I have been taken from my labours for nearly two months, & am good for little, though slowly recovering. I look forward to my retreat on the island with increased joy. In that quiet, I can

use my powers with less injury than amidst the excitements of the city.

Kate has borne the cold season very well - Sarah was worn down by her attentions to Wm's child, & has been sick & an invalid. My children are well; Wm in college & doing well. We are much troubled about Mr Rogers, whose health seems to be giving way under a pulmonic consumption. He is a truly good man. We all join in love to you - With sincere regards to Dr Wm - I remain,

Your affectionate nephew,

Wm C Channing

P S - I thank you for Thomas a Kempis. I shall peruse it for your sake - Its manu-

late piety seems to me less pure & enlightened
than formerly – but he has done much good

Wm E. C. May 4th 1838. mid 5th

Rev. Henry Channing,

New York -

Wm E. Channing
May 4th 1838
To be forwarded
confidentially

See the letter of July 11th

+ Doubtful, if it would be right to publish, Mr.

Boston — May 4 1838

My dear Sir — Your last letter — which I received in Jan.y deserved an earlier answer, for it overflowed with the kindest feeling; but like Yourself, I have suffered for some time from indisposition, which has taken away my energies, & that it is an effort to put even these few lines on paper — I have wanted to write you the more because Mr Ripley has put into my hands your long letter, & thus started a thousand thoughts, which I wished to communicate. How much it would gratify me to visit you & receive from your own lips ± Begun upon I found that I differed from many of the opinions you expressed to Mr R — I do not see the necessary connection between inspiration & infallibleness. Inspiration is but one of many methods of teaching, & a method, which does not affect or subvert the principles of our nature; & that nature is imperfect, erring, incapable of comprehending any truth thoroughly, unable to comprehend moral truth beyond its own degree of purity, & compelled (if I may so say by the laws of mental association to blend its errors with the better views it has attached. Man may learn much under

Gods ordinary & extraordinary modes of instruction; but the history of the apostles under Christ teaching shows us that under the happiest auspices, under miraculous aids, man still conforms to the laws of his present infant stage of being - the notion has been, that the infallible hell of the Apostles was necessary in order to the protection of their converts from error - But this protection is an impossible thing & cannot therefore be the end of divine arrangement. No teacher can secure his pupils from error, can impart his mind perfectly to others - Our reception of the thoughts of a higher mind must be proportioned to our capacity, our preconceptions, our moral progress - The very circumstance, that men are taught by words makes a mixture of error necessary, for different ideas are more or less associated with words in different minds - How little did Christs disciples understand him, while he was with them; & who the apostles able to protect their converts from error? How immediately was Christianity obscured by the Jewish & Heathen notions of its first professors Undoubtedly inspiration as well as outward means may communicate most precious light - But are we obliged to think the light unmixed with dark hell? —— I apprehend much error has arisen from heathen notions of inspiration as if it transported a man

beyond himself, & suspended his faculties &c — This is not only at war with reason, but contradicted by the whole testament. So the value of an aspiration has been exaggerated, as if it made him more than mortal. To me it seems a higher act to arrive at a great truth through the development of our own rational & moral nature than to be taught this truth authoritatively by another. These are very hasty suggestions but I think they will meet some of your difficulties. As to your objection that men can not be commanded to believe Christianity on the ground of external evidence I reply that such evidence alone is not the ground on which belief should be founded — I will only add, that you seem to make faith too much an intellectual exercise, an assent to propositions. I regard it much more as a spiritual aspiration, a thirst for perfection, a trust in Christ as commissioned by God to guide us to perfection, to moral, celestial & eternal life — I can add no more. Let me only ask if there is not an important difference of opinion between the letter to Mr Ripley & "The Law of libel reconsidered". Will you allow me to say, that I was pained by the thought, that you might lose some of the supports & strength which we especially need as we approach the end of life — You will say that we must think of truth alone — but are we not to see one aspect of truth

in doctrines, in their adaptation to the highest wants of our nature. I write with great haste & from an impulse which I know you will appreciate. It will give me great pleasure to hear that you are gaining strength, are able & like to employ your powers for your own enjoyment & the good of your fellow beings — In looking over my letter I feel how imperfect it is but such is my confidence in you that I send it, for I know not when I can write another.

Very respectfully
& sincere friend
Wm E. Channing

Rev J Blanco White

Liverpool
England -

C

†

Newbert. July 1. 1838.

My dear Sister G—

I thank you for your letter. I
would you could send a better account of yourself; but
who is stronger to suffer than you? You are tried in the fur-
nace of affliction, as gold in the furnace of your temple — You are obliged, as
you say, to do nothing; the most laborious kind of nothing
& any which could be laid on you — Yet sometimes must
it be so in these passive states. The sacrifice of the will
to the Divine will is most complete. The cross, above all
with the spirit of Xt, is the brightest crown —
You have shown forth the power of religion in active —
& it now in cheerful endurance — Man will not
look on, as when you were doing some great thing —
but so much the better. The old notion of an "evil eye"
has gone by — but truly men do cast on us an evil
eye, when, by looking on us, they tempt us to act for
observation, & disturb the unity of our motive —

I shall be truly glad to see you, when you can come —
Whether I can offer you — room will depend on the
state of my family — but you can get a comfortable
bed near us, & the rest of the time can be with
us — — ch to your work, you must be patient.

you cut yourself off from the chance of immediate
circulation, by sending out so great a book - I had
no idea that you were to make such a volume, & like
you I thought it satisfied me that it was to make
its way slowly. It should have been one half or
(better still) one third of its size, if any immediate
attention was expected. The world are too busy & too
trifling to face such a book - Nothing but uncommon
attraction can carry them thro so many pages -
It should be somewhat to publish in such a scale -
But the subject has a permanent importance -
& individuals will eventually serious of it, who will
take interest in it, & who will desire to know
your views & principles — + If I see, Knell-
and's case is making a noise - I expected that
much offence would be given, & consequence was
not troubled - In these cases, I feel that no man can
harm me, but by empowering my love to him, by ex-
citing bad feelings. It is a comfort to me to find,
that I can be reproached without any desire
to reproach, without casting off the impression men-

I have, as I think, an increasing compassion for those persons of society which I am called professionally to oppose - I see more - more how little they apprehend the spiritual life which Christ came to give, how rooted they are to the earth, how weakened as to the outward, how blind to the true dignity of the human soul - & would cheerfully spend & be spent for their recovery to a better mind. I wish to sustain a hostile relation to no human being - ~~as~~ to human persons. I feel more & more, that it must be given up - If I know my heart, it is so at war with the present condition of society, that it cannot be upheld without giving great offence - The want of the spirit of Christ towards our fallen fellow creatures, is most conspicuous. I would drink of it more freely.

I must repeat the old story, that I have gained little strength, & have failed in my attempts to write something to pay - But I have no despair - Whilst writing me in very low spirits - Ever since writing. I could not write at all, if I were obliged to write form my letters - For a few days, the organs of digestion have failed me, & in such

I love ab effeceny - thy love to your wife & sons
& Geese - Very affectly yr W E C -

1838 - July 5 - Andover -
Epis Epc Ordination -
Bp Boston
Bp Chase Cleveland -
Bp Hopkins & Otsego Con to Rev -

Rev. Dr Tuckerman,
Boston,
Mass.

Boston, July 10, 1838. C

Dear Sir,

Your letter dated on the 6th inst. was received yesterday afternoon. I have not altered my opinion, in the least, as to the ground on which Kneeland was convicted. In the communication of the Attorney General to the Courier, he distinctly confirms Kneelands own statement namely, that the two most objectionable articles were only used at the trial by way of argument or, as Mr. Austin says "to prove the ~~intention~~ disposition & intent of the defendant" in avowing himself an Atheist. The third paragraph of our petition is rather confirmed than impugned by Mr. A's statement. — But Mr. A. declares that a general verdict was rendered upon the whole indictment. This is a trick or quibble. Kneeland says in his letter to the Courier, that ~~the~~ it was agreed that no conviction should be asked for for any thing but the Atheism. This is no where denied; Has been commonly assented ever since the trial, until after our petition was published; & is confirmed by the documents on file. That the whole indictment went to the Jury is because Kneeland had no counsel. He managed his own cause. If a lawyer had managed it, he would have insisted that the parts that were in fact abandoned at the trial should be struck out of the indictment so as not to prejudice the case of his client. K's ignorance of the forms of law alone prevented this being done

I do not know that I can make this matter any clearer than is done in my communications to the papers, particularly in that which is on the third page of the Enclosed leaves.

I have thought it best to make a collection for you of all the articles of any importance that have appeared in the newspapers on this Subject. Far be it from me to ask you to read them. I wish only to give you the opportunity to understand the situation of the matter for yourself. You can, of course, only burn the collection if you think it not worth examining.

The petition was presented to forty three clergymen of this City of whom twenty one Signed & twenty two (on various grounds) declined Signing. I have a list of the Signatures making one hundred & Sixty seven in all. The remonstrance was more numerously Signed.

On the whole I do not feel any regret that we made this movement. As one step in the Education of the public I trust we have done good. There is a great want of discrimination (not with Kneeland only, which is to be expected) but with the supporters of free discussion. I see a strong proof of this in the readiness with which the public suffers itself to be misled even as to the facts of the case.

Still less do I feel any self reproach or depression of mind, in the matter. I know that in investigating the facts & in stating the result of my examination I acted with entire good ~~conscience~~ faith, having no desire & no motive to mislead others or be misled. I believe that all who are capable of forming an intelligent judgment would agree in my view of the facts, if they could look at them without prejudice.

I concur heartily in the propriety of openly confessing an error of this kind, if there be one. I am however clear that the view I have taken from the beginning is correct.

Most respectfully, Your friend,

Ellis Gray Loring.

P.S. The Gov. has refused to pardon K. - This decision seems to be placed partly on the fact, that Kneeland has not himself asked to be pardoned.

The Extract from Mr. Lothrop's Sermon is worth noticing. I hope, Sir, you will write Something on the same Subject.

Kneeland's Second letter (if you Should read it) requires a word of explanation. The indecent article was on the outside of his paper. The article on Prayer was ~~on the~~ on the inside; - as was also the article saying "Universalists believe" &c.

G. G. Loring

Dr William E. Channing,

Newport,

Rhode Island.

~~From papers for the Dedham lecture.~~ 6

+ Cop. wherever there is a + xpn. ~~Omit abbrevs to mark~~

Boston. July 10. 1858.

Head - first draught of a letter to Blanco White - not sent -

My dear Sir -

I received a letter from Miss Dix yester-
day, in which she spoke of your state of health more dis-
couragingly than you have done. On reading it, my first
impression was sorrow at having written you, as I did, after
the perusal of your communication to Mr Ripley. I felt,
that it was wrong, to inflict on you, in your present debility
doubts & objections, which I had not indeed weighed carefully
myself, & which, if of weight, might still do more, than harm
good, by stirring up your mind to efforts beyond your
strength. I beg you then to give my letter no thought &
to feel yourself under no obligation to answer it. I have
not thought of the subject since writing you - & probably gave
you very crude views, as I am apt to do in letters, which
I consider but as one mode of talking. I hope Miss Dix's
fears as to your health are unreasonable. You have much to
say yet to the world. - May you be strengthened to do it -
You would probably say some things in which I could not join
you - but where I see proofs of a sincere love to truth -
& to mankind, I wish a man to give out his whole mind. Un-
doubtedly he will send forth errors, for this is a condition of all
human speculations - but in his free spiritual activity, he

+ Cop. under date

must have caught some new glimpses of truth; he must furnish hints at least by which future thinkers may profit. I have often received most salutary impulses from work, with which I have not agreed. The danger of most of us, is, that we narrow ourselves to particular trains of thought, & from this our opponent is more likely to save us, than any other person. Indeed I owe my highest convictions of truth to its ablest opponents, for I never feel my grasp of it so firm, as after hearing the strength of all that can be objected to it. I should expect from you, however, other aid than this; for in thought in some things we should differ, in how many should we agree.

By the kindness of providence, I have now what is called tolerable health - yet for four months, I have been disabled from labour. I long to write, for I feel, as if I had delivered but a small part of my message. My whole life seems to me but a preparation for a work which I have not done, & which I may not be able to do in this world. This is one of the corroborations of a higher life. I feel, that I have not exhausted all my spiritual activity, that there is an indefinite, I had almost said, infinite power & life within, which physical infirmity has not enabled me to bring out - & this divine energy to perish? Is there nothing of prophecy in these aspirations after higher spheres of action? These anticipations are

joyful, though I cannot say, that they fully satisfy me. I want to act now, to act in a world the darkness, sins & suffering of which weigh often as a heavy burden on my spirit. It seems to me, that there was never so much to be done on earth as at this moment, never so great a demand for clear & bold exposition of truth, & for manifestation of the pure spirit of Christianity. There was never more to contend with, & never more aids for the conflict. The authority of the past was never more unsettled, & the possibility of acting beneficently on the future was never greater. You & I, however, my dear Sir, are too advanced to do what we would, or to see the results of others' agency. No matter. The fountain of moral power is inexhaustible, & Providence will raise up mightier champions of truth & virtue. If you are able to write, I shall be happy to hear from you — but I beg you to make no effort — I have told you, how much pleasure it would give me to see you. There are few with whom I wish so much to have communication face to face — Our new Atlantic steam navigation seems to bring me nearer to all my friends abroad, & one of my dreams is a voyage across the ocean — Some of my friends, I understand, have interpreted my expression of this wish into a kind of promise to visit their country — But I have no plan of the kind —

With sincere respect
Y friend
Wm E Channing —

Boston. July 11th 1838

My dear Sir.

In a letter from Miss Sir. I have just received very unfavorable accounts of your health, more so than you have yourself given - I cannot but hope that you will be strengthened again for I feel that you must have much to say, which you have not yet communicated to the world, and in usefulness you could find much to enjoy - But a higher will disposes of us - In this we will rejoice were this world our only sphere of action, we might be depressed at the thought of our unfinished plans, and of going before half of our work was done. But the very power which grasps at so much more than we can accomplish is prophetick of a higher life - You and I have been conscious of a spiritual activity, which physical debility has prevented our bringing out -

Is this to perish? Is the thirst for higher truth and holiness an illusion? The fountain from which our spiritual life has flowed is inexhaustible. Will our aspirations after larger communications fail?

Crudeness of letters

I have been a little troubled on account of a letter I sent you after reading yours to Mr Ripley. I had scarcely sent it, when I felt that it was very crude, and I could not but fear that you might set down the free suggestions of a letter as deliberate conclusions. I now regret sending it, from the apprehension that it may have stirred you up to efforts of thought injurious in your debilitated state. I beg you not to think of answering it, nor to think of it further.

I have been taken almost wholly from labour for four months, but am slowly rising. Sometimes I dream of a visit to England, and the thought of seeing you comes to me among the chief pleasures I should meet abroad;

but I shall probably prove a dreamer.

I do not mean to trouble you with a long letter. I write to express my sympathy, and to assure you of the sincere respect with which

I remain

Yr friend

Wm E. Channing

Rev. J. Blanco White.

Liverpool England.

Newport. August 6 - 1838

My dear Walter -

I have intended to wait for Mr Phillips return before writing you - but I do not know his motions - & my heart prompts me to reply to your confiding letter at once - I am greatly interested on your account at this moment. Two years of our life is now wasted - We are carried on by vulgar impulses. We find our reward in the favour or toleration of men - Our true moral, spiritual growth consists in the deepening conviction that we have a Law within ourselves, a Divine Voice, which is to be obeyed at all hazards, that we were made for a higher law than man's, that fidelity to our own deepest convictions is our only dignity & peace - I never took an interest in a man with so much interest, as when I see him throw in himself, on his moral & religious principles, & stand for adhering to them. He is exposed to two great perils,

the one is, of compromising his principles, of

being false to himself, the steps of leaving himself with bad feelings awakened by opposition, of losing his philanthropy perhaps in a devotion to philanthropic cause - To be at once inflexible & forbearing, firm yet sympathizing, is a great moral victory - & will carry us in more than years & duke, unbroken repulsive - I trust you will fight the good fight with a stout heart - I take a great interest in your cause, though I am so busy, I may seem to want consistency with my own principles, as a friend of freedom - I do indeed look with increasing aversion on all restraints on men's pursuits, except such as are demanded by a clear necessity; such a necessity, as will furnish no ground for the perpetual interference of government in common affairs - Such a necessity seems to me to exist in the present case - Intemperance stands alone - I know no other evil to be com-

pared with it - It contains, disease, wants, crime - & comes in direct, plain, open conflict with the great end of government which is the repression of crime. I am particularly led to appeal to it by the most energetick means, because it contemplates more than all things, what I have most at heart, the intellectual & moral regeneration of the poorer classes of society. Do not be troubled. It seems hard to meet the disapprobation which is to be detested as a good work - but the purest spirits have been formed under such trials - Your feelings are cheerful, & those of self-sufficience - Besides, I have a great deal of your letters - I write you under a very withering heat - I have not when we have been so scorched by the sun as this season - yet I thankly rise, & hope to be good for something yet - My love to your children - Do write me freely - Yr affectt W E Channing -

To

Dr Walter Channing,

Boston,

Mass.

Newbert. Aug 10 - 1838 -

My dear Son -

I welcome you & Mrs Garnett home again with great joy - The accounts I have received of you are truly cheering. You have been favoured beyond our hopes - What now remains is for you -, to express your gratitude to God & the congregation, by keeping as far as you may the strength you have gained - I do trust, that the dews of experience are to do you good, that nothing will tempt you to transgress the rules you have laid down for the preservation of health - In that case, a brighter future is shewn to you - I advise you to be cautious about speaking

your Cottage in the heat. With sincere
regards & congratulations to Mrs G., I re-
main, Very truly
Your friend Wm E Channing

Rev. Dr. Channing Aug. 11. 1838.

Rev. Mr Gannett,

Boston.

August 24. 1838.

My dear Sir. I received a few days ago your last letter, written with a trembling hand, and whilst I was touched and gratified by this proof of your regard, I could not but regret, that I had subjected you to so exhausting a labour. You must console yourself by thinking that you did good. I trust, I shall be the better for this testimony to your principles, this breathing of your spirit, this expression of calm reliance on God's perpetual inspiration and fatherly love. I hope it is not to be the last testimony. Should Providence renew in any measure your strength, you must give me a few lines, for you have not many friends more interested in you than myself. The conflicts of a mind seeking, struggling for truth amidst peculiar obstructions and sacrificing to it not merely outward goods, but friendships, confidence, love, are to me more affecting than all outward warfare. I trust you have received my late letter,

a friend extract next leaf

written on hearing of your great debility, in which I begged you to forget, or not to think of answering the preceding one - That will shew you how little importance I attached to my criticisms on your communication to the R. I sometimes think of visiting England, and one of the great pleasures I have promised myself has been that of seeing you. but a higher will disposes of us, and who would reverse it — I thank God that he continues to you amidst your trials the strength of your faculties. / So long as we can think clearly, we can carry on the great work of life -. we can turn suffering to a glorious account - we can gather from triumphs over the body a new consciousness of the Divinity of the Spirit - I have sometimes thought that my gratitude to God was never more lively than in illness, and how many under this trial have had a new revelation of his presence - may he grant you these consolations. You feel, undoubtedly, as we all do on approaching our end here, as if you might have done

more for the great cause to which your life has been devoted.. To a friend of his race. who looks round on the amount of guilt and error in the world, how little he seems to have achieved - but let us thank God. if in anything we have served our brethren; and may we not say, in the disproportion of our desires to our doings. that we are destined to a higher efficiency to a world, where our powers, now so imprisoned. will expand freely and joyfully. But I will not weary with reflexions. with which you are so familiar - I commend you affectionately to God, the never failing fountain of light, truth, peace, love, and blessedness.

very truly and respectfully
Yr friend
Wm. E. Channing.

Rev. J Blanco White.
Liverpool England

C

Boston, Septr 8, 1838.

Dear Sir,

In the petition for the pardon of Abner Kneeland the petitioners state that he was indicted for three publications; one of which was a denial of God, and the other two were articles of a highly irreverent & indecent character"; but that, in fact, his conviction was ~~grounded~~ guilty 'proceeded on the ground' of "Atheism. In Kneeland's Communication to the Courier, (June 28th) he states, substantially, that, at his last trial before the Jury, it was agreed between the Attorney General & himself that, in consideration of his admitting certain facts, the Government should ask for a conviction, only for the Sentence denying God, & that no conviction should be asked, on the publications which the petitioners characterize as 'irreverent & indecent';- but that those publications might be used simply by way of argument & illustration to show what were his tempers & motives in professing Atheism.

Now suppose this statement of Kneeland to be the precise truth,- that the trial proceeded as was agreed,- and that it terminated in a verdict of "guilty". What, in this case, is Kneeland, in fact, found guilty of?

Evidently, of having avowed himself an Atheist, with wrong 'tempers and motives'.

Ought any man to be punished for a simple denial of God, even if his 'tempers & motives' be wrong? The petitioners say, No.

Here, then, is the whole gist of the controversy. Is it true, as Kneeland affirms, that the Attorney General agreed to rely, & did rely for a conviction, only upon the Sentence avowing Atheism, & that he used the other & more offensive articles only to illustrate the 'tempers & motives' of the defendant?

The Attorney General no where denies Kneeland's assertion that such was the case. ~~In his letter to the Courier, he specifically~~ On the contrary, he virtually admits its truth, by saying, in his letter to the Courier, that "the other

E G Loring
Sept 1838

E G Loring

Ps Ellis Gray Loring.

Dr. William E. Channing,

Newport

Rhode Island.

[pages reversed accidentally ⇄ see 3ª page]

parts, [i.e. the 'irreverent & indecent' publications,] were relied on, to prove the character & intention of the act"; namely the "act" of expressing disbelief in God.

It is true that the Attorney General attempts to neutralize the effect of this admission by saying, in the same letter, that "a general verdict was returned" upon the whole indictment, the counts which set forth the 'irreverent & indecent' articles, not having been struck out; & consequently, that the legal inference is that the defendant was found guilty of all that was alleged in the indictment.

This I regard as a subterfuge. It may be disposed of, in a few words. If Kneeland had employed a lawyer to manage his defence, his counsel would have insisted upon the Attorney General's striking out of the indictment all the counts which were not to be relied on for a conviction, that they might not prejudice his client's case. But Kneeland managed his own cause, without professional aid, & was obviously too ignorant of the forms of law to be aware of the importance of having the indictment thus amended. If Kneeland represents truly what passed at the Jury trial between him & the Attorney General, then, I repeat, his conviction is "on the ground" of Atheism, as the petition asserts; and if it appears otherwise on the face of the indictment, then the indictment does not express the real facts of the case; & an advantage has been taken of Kneeland's ignorance of law, which gives him a double claim to pardon.

The question then returns upon us, Is Kneeland's statement true? Is it true, as he says, that at the trial, the Attorney General consented to abandon the 'irreverent & indecent' publications as distinct offences on which to ground a conviction, & agreed to use them only in the way of argument, that is, merely as explanatory of Kneeland's 'temper & motives' in professing Atheism?

New evidence of the highest authority has appeared on this point, within a few days, which I wish to make known.

The 20th volume of Pickering's Reports is just published, containing the official report of the Case of Commonwealth v. Kneeland.

I quote the following from the 209th page.

"The cause was argued [before the full Court, on the question of law;] by the defendant pro se, & by Austin, Attorney General, on the part of the Commonwealth."

"The Attorney General said that at the trial, he relied upon the passage quoted in the judge's report to sustain the prosecution," [N.B. the passage quoted in the Judge's report is an avowal of Atheism, as follows 'Universalists believe in a God which I do not; but believe that their God, with all his moral attributes, (aside from nature itself,) is nothing more than a chimera of their own imagination'.] "the other words" says the attorney General, "recited in the indictment, [i.e. the 'indecent & irreverent' articles] being referred to, only as explanatory of this particular passage, & as evidence of the motives with which it was written & published."

These are Mr. Austin's own words, as reported on the spot, by the Official Reporter of this Commonwealth. The Report contains abundant additional proof going to the same point, but the passage quoted fully bears out the original assertion of the petitioners for Kneeland's pardon;- namely, that his conviction was grounded on his avowed disbelief in the existence of God.

Dear Sir, I shall keep a copy of the above & think of throwing it into the form of an article for the newspapers, if you judge it would be well to do so, & if the argument seems to you clear & as convincing as it does to me. If you see any objection to it, I should be obliged by your saying so. Respectfully, Your friend,

Ellis Gray Loring.

C

Boston Dec 11 - 1838

My dear Sir

× × × = — — — —

— The great work to be done in England is to raise intellectually & morally the mass of the people — all reforms which do not include or lead to this are of little value. ~~You~~ This truth is recognized by many — but still the culture of the people is not made the supreme good. In England the intolerance — grasping spirit of the established church are the great obstacles to national education — I trust the dissenters will make every sacrifice sooner than let the religious education of their children pass into any hands but their own — With sincere regards to Mrs R Jeremie

Very truly yours

Wm E Channing

William Rathbone Esqr

1839?
C

+

Dear Sir—

I have just been called on by Mr Holbrook, the Lyceum-gentleman, to obtain my name for the furtherance of his plans. I like his object much — but one method of becoming it seems to me very objectionable. I refer to the project of a great, national society. I am unwilling to entrust in the hands of a few men the power of moving such a vast machine. If there is any subject on which a variety of minds should be employed & a variety

of experiments made, it is education,
The effect of these great associations
is to produce servile uniformity. The
multitude defer to a few, & those
few very seldom ~~[illegible]~~ love ab self-
ish ends in a great object - And
even if they do, they obstruct the
Good work, just as far as they
interfere with independent thinking
& acting throughout the community.
Am I wrong? If so, instruct me.
It grieves me, that I am taking
views of subjects perpetually, which
prevent cooperation with others. I
have no desire to stand alone, &

on education (I should joyfully do
I suffer any thing in my power. But
the rage for great ~~establishm~~ scheme
seems to me one of the diseases of
the times, & if they do not prove
substitutes for ~~the~~ civil or political
means of coercion & religious establish-
ments, I shall be glad —

You seem to be one of Mr Hol-
brook's right-hand men, & as one of
the initiated, you must tell me
whether I am right or wrong. I am
too busy to think or talk much of
the subject, as my illegible letter may
show — Write soon, for I shall have another
bout from Mr H soon — My regards to Mrs
D & Miss Hall — Yrs respectfy W E Channing

Rev. Hamm
Rev. Wm Dewey,
New Bedford.
Mass.

PAID

Washington
Jan 10
1850

C

Extract

Boston. Jan 21 - 1839

My dear Uncle -

Your letter gave me great pleasure. I thank God for sparing you to us so long, & for giving you the great blessing of age, the use of your powers, & a filial trust in his providence. Your faith has met unusual trials, & has not failed - I know few things which darken our views of the moral government of God as the experience of base-ness & treachery in people who have won our confidence. We are tempted to question the reality of all human virtue, to suspect the hollowness of all appearances of truth & piety, & it is but a step to call in question the moral purpose for which we are placed on earth. But you have been saved from this rock, & in proportion as man has failed you, you have clung more earnestly to God. I have felt myself the power of this temptation. When I see how many of my race are debased, false, earthly, living without

God, the question comes to me "Is God indeed the friend & lover of all human souls, & is he working for their salvation?" But I trust. One of the most blessed influences of Christianity is, that it assures us of the Divine grace towards the most fallen - & just as far as we can realize this, our love flows out towards the most guilty.

You ask me for thoughts which may strengthen you - I feel that your long experience of life & of God's goodness is a far better teacher than any of us can be to you. The thoughts on which I delight to dwell as I advance in life is, that God is within me, is always present to my soul, to teach, to rebuke, to aid, to bless, that he truly desires my salvation from all inward evil, that he is ever ready to give his spirit, that there is no part of my lot which may not carry me forward to perfection, & that outward things are of little

or no moment provided this great work of God goes
on within - The body & the world vanish more & more.
& the soul, the immortal principle, made to bear
God's image, to partake of his truth, goodness, purity,
& happiness, this comes out to my consciousness more
& more distinctly - & in feeling God's intimate presence
with this to enlighten, quicken & save, & find
strength & hope & peace. Great Christians aim
at too little, & have too little from God & from
their own souls, & feel more & more - another reform-
ation, & believe, is to come, though you & I may not
see it -

I am affected when I think, that should you
be taken, I should be the oldest male branch of
our family. I can hardly believe it - for I seem
to myself no older than twenty years ago. I seem
to be less old, than those who have enjoyed much
better health - Still I may be called first - In
the Spring, I hope to see you, should providence
spare us - I want to spend several days with
you - I pray God to continue your mind bless-
ings & to make your last days your best days -
Most tender love - Yr affecte nephew, W E Channing -

I have desired the Editor of the Christian Monitor to send you that paper for a year—

Wm. E. Channing
Jan. 21 1839
Recd. 25 Jan. 39
Rev. Henry Channing,
New York—

W.E.C. to H.C. Jan. 21, 1839

Wm E. Channing
Jan 21 1839
Recd 25 Jan 39
Rev Henry Channing
New York—

c

Dear Uncle

Please enclose the draft mentioned in the within letter to me and I will arrange the matter as soon as practicable -

Uncle Henry was knocked down by a cart a few days since & his head cut but not severely. He is better at present. Col Pell's youngest child has had its scull fractured - but not dangerously I believe - fell down on the floor. Mother better - Laura not well yet - Weather very bad - Aunt & Mary's letters received

In great haste

Yours affectly

George Gibbs

Feby. 25th 39 -

George Gibbs Esq
192 Hanover Street
New York

George Gibbs Esqr Baltimore 23^{d} Feby 1839

Dear Sir

I have before me your favor of the 21st Inst^{t} – I am the Surviveing Admin^{r} of the Estate of Geo^{e} Sears who died in 1800 & was indebted among others to James Robinson to whom was paid the first dividend. there is now due his Estate the sum of Forty Six Dollars & Eighteen Cents, being a final dividend payable many Years ago, & then advertised. I was in R Island four Yrs since & mentioned this affair to Doct^{r} Channing am willing to pay the above sum on Dr C. draw a Bill on me at sight in your favor stateing therein as being a final dividend on the Estate of George Sears due by said Estate to the Heirs of James Robinson of R Island Deceased you can place this dft in a Bank in New York for Collection. it will be paid at sight and you can divide the amt among the Heirs, under the circumstances of the case it is impracticable for you, Doct^{r} C. or myself to act under the Sanction of Law. but we can endeavour to do Justice. I am respectfully your Obt Servt

Henry Payson

The Bill should be drawn by Dr C. on H. P. as Surviveing Adm^{r} of the Estate of George Sears

Rev. Wm. E. Channing
Boston
Mass

NEW-YORK
FEB
25

C

4

Boston. March 4-1839-

My dear Sir-

I have deferred answering your letter partly from a pressure of labour, & partly from a desire to speak definitively. It is my wish to oblige you. A place more to serve the cause, as I trust you know - & your second application has not diminished my good disposition on the subject - but I can give little encouragement - Last week I suffered from one of my usual attacks of the throat - I am now better, but by working hard during my indisposition, I have not added my strength - I am now busy in preparing a pamphlet for the press - of which I may rather because the topick is an important one, - I am not satisfied that I can do justice to the manuscript A - I think of it this week - After that, I will set myself to work - After that, I will set myself to Thursday about five o'clock, & if I should

Yours

by lot on a subject, which I shall send shortly to Grant on any week working of the occasion, I will prepare, that is, if I am able to speak at the last moment - You see all the hazards of the case - It is best for you to take them - I cannot be relied on - Some one must stand ready to take my place - It must not be given out, that I shall do the work - but are the Committee - If you are willing to take them all, I will not be disappointed, if I fail at last, I will do what I can - My sincere belief is, that you will do better than I shall - You know better what is wanted, to my notion of the advantages on your side I forgot to say, that the season is not my most efficient season - I am ashamed to talk so much of myself & my infirmities - but I am unwilling to seem reluctant - You must tell me what you think best -

Very truly
Your friend
Wm E Channing -

+ 1839 -

Dr. Channing

His health &c

Rec'd Jersey City

New York -

Boston, March 7, 1835. C

Dear Sir,

Since receiving your note, I have been waiting for Mr. Phelps to return to the City: He being more likely than myself to know the facts concerning the proportion of fugitives returned.

He has not come back. I can however say that considerable numbers, - I should think not less than 50 per year, - pass through Boston, and I have never known one to be returned under the act of Congress

I frequently hear of colored men being carried back from Cities which lie nearer the slave States than

our own, but, of course, the number of fugitives in those cities ~~there~~, must be far greater than with us. Very probably, the same proportion holds as with us, that is not one in a hundred ever gets taken.

The Southern newspapers shew the number of runaway Slaves to be very great; but it is quite likely that but a small proportion of those who are thus advertised ever get into a free State, at all.

The N.Y. Committee of Vigilance (composed of colored men) were said to have "given relief" in New York City, in the year 1837 to a large number of colored people "in distress". I think the number was

stated to be over 300. — I presume these were all persons flying from Slavery. I have tried in vain to get you one of their annual reports & think I shall have it, within a day or two.

There are Quakers & others living on the routes between the Slave States & Canada, who are rarely without two or three fugitives concealed in their houses. I know this from friends of mine who have visited these individuals.

I think there is no [redacted] disposition in the community generally to interfere in the matter; — while, among the colored people & their friends, there is a determination to protect these poor outcasts at all hazards. I am convinced that not less than 50 persons male & female, (nearly all colored) knew the place of retreat of the two women who

escaped out of our Court a year or two since. They were concealed here, for two or three weeks, while the agent of the owner offered 500 dollars for information of their hiding place. Several of the colored people amused themselves, by sending him on bootless errands to different parts of the State but no one betrayed the fugitives.

Very respectfully,

Ellis Gray Loring.

E G Loring
March 1849

Dr. Wm E. Channing.

My dear Sir—

I send you a small packet, which I will trust you to forward to London— I send too a copy of a lecture lately published— You will see in the preface, that I have given some of the views suggested by you in our late conversation—

Very truly
Yours
Wm E Channing—

Tuesday—
april 1839

J. W. Ward Esqr.

Br. Channy 1839

Dr William E. Channing to Thomas W. Ward.

Tuesday, April 1839.

My dear Sir,

I send you a small packet, which I trust you to forward to London. I send too a copy of a lecture lately published -- you will see by the preface, that I have given some of the views suggested by you in our late conversation.

Very truly yours,

Wm E. Channing.

Oliver Twist &c

c

+

Boston April 12, 1839

My dear Mrs Bailie

× × × ×

Mr Sedgwick wrote to you of our literature, & you will hear of it before I have believed but little of late from Europe & this will up. One book however has made quite a sensation, as great as Scott used to make, & that is Oliver Twist, that a union of the terrible in this book I read such books with deep interest. My situation shuts me out from the knowledge of much that is suffered by my kind & I feel myself bound to follow that guide down to the depths of human misery & crime. My author is doing a work of charity in revealing one half of the knave & the other half. In truth this is one of the high gifts of genius of every kind & this teaches both human nature & human life - I wish evil not to read such authors & yet I cannot read them but once. No power of attraction can allure me again to dwell in vile evil predominates. The first impression is deep enough. I have seen the last book a copy of Gudos Marsuele of the Sixteenth - Once sight of it satisfies me

& yet I wld have all that is powerful in human life brought out. Our [illegible] talent especially needs to be stirred by these appalling spectacles—

Another book has given us great pleasure, & that is Mrs Jameson's new book on Canada. I do not know a wider whose breathes more of the spontaneous, the free, Beauty & truth seem to come to her unsought. Her free pencil gives us the Indian with all the signs of life & reality, & many of her remarks on Society furnish matter for profound thought. ~~I have been struck with [illegible] & that she would [illegible] favourably affected towards [illegible] & that [illegible] thing Conversion~~

With sincere affection
& respect
Wm E Channing

C

Boston. April 12 - 1839

My dear Miss Sedgwick -

I was truly happy to receive a letter from you - such occasional recognitions from you of our old friendship (for many I not use this word) are very cheering. We have not seen much of one another, & can never be said to have ~~seen~~ communicated minds very freely, - yet I have always felt, that in the very different from that of common acquaintance held us together - there are not strong as latent friendships, are there not? attachments which from some unexplicable cause do not come out - & you not know what it is to be shy towards those whom you long love - Now that you are going from us, for so long a time, I am quite desirous to make my confessions, & you must feel that you carry with you my sympathies & affectionate regards, - that I shall hear with true pleasure of the many pleasures which I trust await you the other side of the ocean.

Before hearing from you, I had determined
to write you & offer you any letters which you
might need - & I was almost sorry to receive
your letter, as it prevented me from giving you this
Christmas expression I intended - I wish, I could
do more for you in this way. The fact is, that
I cannot keep up a correspondence. With the per-
mission of connecting myself ~~with~~ by letters with
many of the most distinguished people abroad,
I hardly write to any - I have written more
frequently to Mrs Atkinson than to any one, be-
cause she seemed to rely on this communication
more than others, & became the link me under
obligation by her love, for a very interesting letters
giving me a great deal of information, which
I needed - It seems that she is now to part - If you
can spare time, I wish you would let me whether you
have good warrant for what you stated of her
feelings towards ~~Spencer~~ Spencer & towards my
letter - I am always afraid to trust in such

rumors – I have, I could write her a postive letter, which might lift the weight a little from her spirit. She is an invalid, & anticipating her spirit has not been sweetened & strengthened by the influences of ~~christian~~ X'y – How we pray for our ~~return~~ errors! How surely retaliation comes sooner or later! You are to have great pleasure in seeing Mrs Barbee – When I leave of writers England, the two persons whom I most desire to see are Mrs Barbee & Blanche White – She letter is near her journey's end, & I have little prospect of intercourse with her on this side the grave – I give you a letter to Mr Posthume of Liverpool, formerly mayor of the city, one of the best people in the country. He will introduce you to the members of the Roscoe family if you desire it – I give you a letter to Mr Thomely, member of parliament – He may be useful to you in London – I wish, I could do more. Should you desire letters from Mr Dickens, I could speak to him, if this mode of application should be most agreeable to you – There should be always an under-

Standing when we ask for letters, that the person applied to may be perfectly free in the matter - Sometimes our best friends may not feel at liberty to introduce us -

And now, my dear Miss J., let me commend you to that kind providence, which has never failed you - You are to enjoy much, I believe, for you will carry a heart open to the good, beautiful, lovely & happy - & a stranger will see more of them in Europe than of the reverse - Misery, ignorance & crimes lurk in alleys where you will not visit - & yet you will see enough to deceive you in a measure the mystery, ceres through which you are to peep - The terrible contrasts of Europe make it a sad place to most as they know them - But you are not called to sound these depths - If you can shun me alone, I shall believe it with much pleasure -

Love my respectable regards to your sister & Elizabeth - She is about to try the

best remedy, & to try it under the happiest circumstances - could I be so regally attended, I might be tempted from my home - I hear that Elizabeth is very thin - she wants rest & I hope the ocean will be as soothing to her as it has been to me & may prove - that restful ocean is perhaps the most tranquil living spot on earth - that is, to prepared spirits - A long time is probably to pass before we meet, if indeed we meet again on earth - May God unite us in a better world -

Yr sincere friend, W. Channing -

Do not present the letters to Mrs. Rathbone & Thomely unless you hear good from them -

I shall probably send you two small packets for Desmond, & Mr Walsh, both of whom you will see & witness -

Miss C M Sedgwick,

New York —

Dr Catharine
12 Sept
'39 —

Miss Sedgwick
New York
Miss Sedgwick

C

To - Miss C. M. Sedgwick
New York

Boston April 12th - 1839

My dear Miss Sedgwick -

I was truly happy to receive a letter from you. Such occasional recognitions from you of our old friendship (for may I not use this word) are very cheering. We have not seen much of oneanother & can never be said to have communicated much very freely, - yet I have always felt, that tie very different from that of common acquaintance held us together. There are such things as latent friendships, are there not? Attachments which form some inexplicable cause do not come out. Do you not know what it is to be shy towards those whom you truly love. Now that you are going from us, for so long a time, I am quite disposed to make my confessions, & you must feel that you carry with you my sympathies & affectionate regards, & that I shall hear with true pleasure of the many many pleasures which I trust await you the other side of the ocean.

Before hearing from you, I had determined to write you & offer you any letters which you might need - & I was almost sorry to receive your letter, as it prevented me from giving you this spontaneous expression of interest. I wish, I could do more for you in this way. The truth is, that I cannot keep up a correspondence. With opportunities of connecting myself by letters with many of the most distinguished people abroad, I hardly write to any. I have written more frequently to Miss Aikin than to anyone, because she seemed to rely on this communication more than others, & because she made me under obligation by her long, free & very interesting letters giving me a great deal of information, which I needed. It seems that she is now . If you can spare time, I wish you would tell me whether you have good warrant for what you stated of her feelings towards Americans & towards my letters. I am always afraid to trust in such rumours. I could write her a sportive letter, which might lift the weight a little from her spirit. She is an invalid, & unhappily her spirit has not been sweetened & strengthened by the influences of Christianity. Thus we pay for our errors! Then ~~when/retribution/comes/sooner/or/later~~ surely retribution comes sooner or later! You are to have great pleasure in seeing Mrs Baillie. When I think of visiting England, the two persons whom I most desire to see are Mrs Baillie & Blanco White. The latter is near his journey's end, & I have little prospect of intercourse with him on this side the grave. I give you a letter to Mr Rathbone of Liverpool, formerly mayor of the city, & one of the best people in the country. He will introduce you to the members of the Roscoe family if you desire it. I give too a letter to Mr Thornely, a member of parliament. He may be useful to you in London. I wish, I could do more. Should you desire letters from Mr Ticknor, I could speak to him, if this mode of application should be most agreeable to you. There should be always, an understanding when we ask for letters, that the person applied to shall be perfectly free in the matter. Sometimes our best friends may not feel at liberty to introduce us.

And now, my dear Miss S, let me commend you to that kind providence, which has never failed you. You are to enjoy much, I believe, for you will carry a heart open to the good, beautiful, lovely & happy. And a stranger will see more of these in Europe than of the reverse. Misery, ignorance & crime lurk in alleys which you will not visit - & yet you will see enough to disenchant in a measure the brighter scenes through which you are to pass. The terrible contrasts of Europe make it a sad place to such as truly know them. But you are not called to know these depths. If you can spare me a line, I shall receive it with much pleasure.

Give my affectionate regards to your brother & Elizabeth. He is about to try the best remedy, & to try it under the happiest circumstances. Could I be so regally attended, I might be tempted from my home. I hear that Elizabeth is very thin. She wants rest & I hope the ocean will be as soothing to her as it has been to me & my mine. That restless ocean is perhaps the most tranquilizing spot on earth. That is, to prepared spirits. A long time is probably to pass before we meet, if indeed we meet again on earth. My God await us in a better world.

Yr sincere friend

W. E. Channing

Do not present the letters to Messrs Rathbone & Thornely unless you hope good from them.

I shall probably send you two small packets for Sismondi, & Mr Walsh, both of whom you will see, I suppose.

Boston. April 18 - 1839 -

My dear Sir -

I received your letter yesterday informing me of the loss of Dedication - I feel more that I can express decidedly & I hope, at what not trouble you - I have not yet been able to begin a discourse, or have even thrown a few thoughts together. The labour which I spent on my "Letter to Mr Phillips" was very exhausting to me - for I began that work under great debility, & having determined to bring it out as soon as possible, I toiled on at almost every day in succession until I was driven from my desk by inability to do more - I feared almost to the last, that I should not be able to finish it, - thankful I was the time which my strength suffered me to give: but great exhaustion - I have never of writing a discourse for

for you & made up my mind as to the subject - but the power to work with any efficiency has been denied me - nor do I feel as if in the fortnight between this & the dedication I could bring any thing to pass - You will exert my degree as a proof of interest in you & your work - As to Walker & Gannett's coming on to the dedication, I cannot speak - The latter, I think, will be unable to move, as he is now absent on a journey to Connecticut River - You had better write Walker - - By the way, my return to my Uncle, if you meet him, of the cause of my failure to procure - My anti-slavery labours have been very pleasant to him as well as to mine other friends - I never name the subject to him - as I wish in no way to disturb his last days - With best regard to Mrs D, & the best wishes for yourself,

Copy
Transcript

Rev. Mr Dewey,

Newyork,

85 –

Bearing -

Aug - 1839 -

London June 12 1833

My dear Dr Channing

I have just been telling your Governor – who also did me the favor of recommending Mr Manetta – how crowded our Island is with these interesting men, whose struggles for the liberty of Italy have led to their banishment. We are so much nearer than we that their proportionate numbers are much larger – and I have heard of some who have escaped the Atlantic in search of brighter hopes & better days than England could offer them

Chas

Thus, [illegible] it is not easy
even for men of high capacity
to make their way in the field
of such keen competition, — but we
will do what we can for M.
Marietta — by looking around —
& consulting those best able
to aid him. He comes with
such recommendations that his
claim on all kindness & sympathy
will be strongly felt

I can most honestly
& heartily congratulate you on
the steady & steady progress your
hours of writings are making
in this part of the world. How

a Republican & a Unitarian
should have won so many votes
from Monarchists & Bobites
and Orthodox in Boston may
be explained by a true estimate
of the innate power of majesty
of truth — but truth so often
assails & shouts in vain, — that
you must be pleased at all
events among the fortunate

Ever & faithfully yours
John Bowring

norcross c

Dear Sir. Cambridge 29 July. 1839

It gives me great pleasure to find that your Corder has been so successful in his connexion with the University and that both you and he are so well satisfied with its present state. With respect to inserting the names of University students on the Triennial Catalogue, who shall have pursued the course which your Corder has, I shall hope to succeed, though I find some objections; which however I apprehend are over balanced by the advantages. With great respect

I am Sir

Josiah Quincy

Rev W. Channing

despise such a blood to serve, are weak, childish, con-
joined with those against ambitious duke, Alexander
when he knows
casting himself to single into an armed city from the walls who
has crossing where he is just for a time the crowds
of a house seems to us to have shrunk miraculously-
but had Alexander turned his efforts towards, &
calmed to cruelty the ambitious action his heart, who
had enabled him to this mad resolve, he
would have fought & the his conquests with cou-
rod foes, were light spirits, compared with the
spur he was to wage with this foe-

The eagle, in true character of the word as
pursuit of gain, & the admiral, who
he see men leveller mountains fancy that the shed
work is sinnelity contrivance by by the force
of steam-

But a harder work to be done, is to subdue the
love of gain which impels us to these prodigies of
power-

It is unnecessary easy to copy the respective passions—
The vehemence annihilates ordinary debate— The
bright prospects which this picture opens us.
Our [illegible] Alliances— To resist tyranny
the last of crimes— It is [illegible]
the duty to resist the [illegible] of tyrants by the
[illegible], when it shall [illegible] power.
[illegible]
To withhold the hand of the spoiler— This is
the [illegible]
[illegible]
Passions, [illegible] to destroy, to subject,
are developed early in us— They form a part—
Against these we must strive not accidentally, not
occasionally, but daily & hourly—
Against these we must strive, not like the Stoic to
[illegible] enemies forbidden by human laws, but as
the Secret workings, when they arise in the heart,
when they are strange or unto ourselves, & when they identify
[illegible]
[illegible] the friend of a principle, & [illegible] as [illegible]
of virtue—

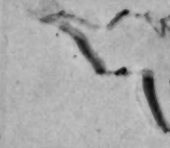
We must strive to enter in—

There—that implies earnest effort of the will—

It is an effort called forth by deep—

The chief providence is to rectify & the principles, which denies affections,
(1) and mem as estate to inveconcile the uprightness, beauty,
& love, 2) which keeps down the high pounding of the mind
Enemy
about the energy of the soul,
& respects its higher principles—

Self denial, not merely that which entered, & checks
the irregular acts, but mind, or spirit
called lusts conceit & busts of pride,



but mind self denial,
that which wars with selfish
pride, sensuality, lust,
carnality the love of plea-
sure, the love of gain
in the heart, which weakens the strength, & imagin,
& darkens & corrupts the views in the mind — This is extends
strong to the XX calls us—
& strive in this strive like Man or contest. The struggle will
be a severe & bitter one man against the

CAMBRIDGE JUL 31

Rev. William E. Channing D.D.
Rhode Island

1839
Aug.

My dear Sir

I have just received through my family in Liverpool a copy of your Remarks on the Slavery question "from the author"; and feel very grateful for your remembrance of me in connection with your noblest effort in the cause of freedom in America — not I hope (as one passage in your letter conjectures) your last. That any duties or engagements, which could engage you from again putting forth your hand, where needed, in this holy work must be of high urgency,

I am assured. But believing, as I firmly do, that there is no one in the land can bring to many powers and advantages to bear upon this most painfully momentous question as yourself, I do trust you will feel enabled again and again to vindicate the dearest privileges of our being, when roused by fierce enemies. Your voice must be heard — for the day for timid and evil passions may raise a storm that will hear no holy sound: but the fervor of christian eloquence will finds its way to every breast not hopelessly debased.

In this letter, as in your former

writings on the same subject, my spirit warmly & fully responds to the generous earnestness with which you defend the oppressed — the bold candor which seeks not aid from overstatement or exaggeration but calmly points to eternal Truth and invisible retributive right — The Cause will prevail — and may Providence permit you long to share in this holy contest, & finally to see the Victory!

Believe me Dear Sir
most truly & respectfully Yours
W. B. Tolley

To The Rev Dr Channing

To
The Rev Dr Channing
Boston
St Cloud

Massachusetts Historical Society
1154 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
MASSACHUSETTS 02215

NOTE: FILM MAY APPEAR FAULTY OR IMPERFECT IN PLACES BECAUSE OF THE POOR QUALITY OF THE ORIGINALS.

My dear Sir, I am at Cambridge 29 August 1839

child be admitted. I found to my regret that your son had been connected with
the 20 th Brigade in 1938 stating the fact
to the Corporation that the Brigade of
that despite of
to justify so great
the nurse
myself that it should be
circumstances,
that it was
your
with
the
left upon
different
for
Ref:

[illegible]

14

10

Rev.d William E. Channing

Newport

Rhode Island

Channing, Wm. E.
Autg. - 1839

+

My dear Sir— Newport - Augt 30 - 1839 -

I have just received the enclosed pamphlets through the post office. You will see by the letter page of No 104 [redacted], that they were sent in the first instance to [redacted], by one calling himself a Unitarian Clergyman, (you will see by the lines in ink at the bottom of the page that they are now sent to me, as the person who addressed them to [redacted]. On sending the latter lines, I was unwilling to think that they were written by [redacted], & was casting aside the whole concern as unworthy of a thought, when one of my family, happening to look at the inside of the envelope, saw there the name of [redacted], so written as to prove that the envelope had been originally addressed to him, & of consequence had come from him - I am thus compelled to ascribe the lines in question to him - I have received many insulting anonymous letters in the course of the last thirty years, but never before, as far as I can recollect, received an insulting communication from an individual claiming to be

regarded as a Christian or a gentleman. As far as I am personally concerned, the matter gives me not the slightest uneasiness; but it is painful to me as a Christian & a member of society to see a leader in Christ falling short of the common decencies & courtesies of life. Whether the pamphlets were sent by a unitarian minister is of course doubtful, & I believe they were not, for anonymous writings is always open to objection. But be this as it may, in fastening on me, without a shadow of reason, as the offender, & in writing to me as [redacted] has done, he has been guilty of a rudeness, which, by the common law of society, respectable people do not practise towards each other. I write this, not that I desire any apology; for, having done this duty, I shall dismiss the matter from my thoughts; but if you are acquainted with any right minded, honourable men of [redacted] congregation, you will do well to state the matter to them, that they may counsel him to abstain from

Such discreditable proceedings, fitted only to breed strife within the church, & to bring reproach on it from abroad—

I was sorry to see no more of you at Niagara — but I was reconciled when I saw you, & knew how hardly you recovered yet from the exhaustion of the efforts which I then made — Best sincere regards to Mrs D,

I remain very truly
Yours
W E Channing —

P S. Perhaps you may think the matter about which I have written you too unimportant to be spoken of, & if so, I do not say nothing about it — for I assure you, I have not the slightest sensibility on the point. Long use has hardened me to attacks, especially from professed theological combatants — The question is, if any good can come from the matter —

+ 1839

Channing

1. Religious Approach

Rev. C Dewey,

Marygoak

C

1839

Amherst. Septr 14 -

My dear Sir -

I thank you for your attention to the subject I committed to you - We differ a little in our views of it - I had no doubt as to the Dr's guilt - or none which could seriously affect my judgment, so that in any direct communication with him I must have shewn him how I regard his conduct - In the next place, I wished to avoid all appearance of sensibility to the affair - for I have in truth no more personal feeling in the case, than a third person had been abused - I wished simply to act in the affair, as a friend of decorum & good morals, in a very abstract way, not from any expectation, but from a real indifference - I merely state this had little bearing of acting on the gentleman himself; but I thought, if he had any of his gentlemanly feeling remaining, which would be alive to the disgrace of their member, he might be reached through them - Such were the

news, I think, ~~which~~ led me to recommend a ~~~~ course - I acquiesce however entirely in the one you have followed, if you will only save me from the appearance of being unduly moved by ~~the~~ ~~~~ coarseness - Such gentlemen do not respect their own importance. The wonder of a ~~~~ religious coterie gives them awe, when would drop at once, did they know their own impotence. Unhappily in this coterie they do not know -

I am sorry to learn from you, ~~that~~ you are not well - you are too important a man to fail just now - Can nothing be done - I shall be glad to see you in the autumn -

Very truly
Your friend
Wm. E Channing

Rev. Dr Dewey,

Newyork.

Sept 1st 1839

Extract pour mark to the end of 3d page

My dear Sir

It was a great pleasure to me to hear from you again — to see your hand writing once more Perhaps it may hardly seem a kind wish to wish you to continue longer on earth, suffering as much as you do — but as long as the powers are spared the great end of life may be answered — much good done. Sometimes think of visiting England, now that Steam has done so much towards ~~bringing~~ placing the continents side by side it did that case how great should I feel my self the want of welcome to hear your voice — How happy I should be to talk with you — of your history, to get your views (among other subjects) of the late popish explosion at Oxford not that this is matter of surprise. I am prepared for such bursts of Romanism — This system could not have lasted so long or spread so far without some deep foundations in our nature. The ideas & name of Church & antiquity are potent spells. Men in their wakeful & ignorance & sloth, delight in the shelter they find in a vast & time-hallowed

organization. How strong it hold be
become, when backed by crowds
& great names, & the authority of ages
It is not wonderful that Romanism
should revive at this moment, when
a crowded head of innovation is
reaching against the spirit of re-
form & driving men back on the
past. This false movement is the
more likely to spread because it
seems not to be the work of policy
or priestly ambition so much as a
genuine fanaticism. England is
more given to superstition than this
country, & as little given to the study
of moral & religious truth. Still
there is no great danger. In an age
when the people are studying &
applying physical laws, & dealing
earnestly with physical realities &
getting the shrewdness which comes from
the spirit of trade & money making,
fanaticism must be hemmed within
narrow limits. The great & specially the
ultra conservatives, are more exposed to
the contagion than the multitude —
How desirable, amidst all these corrup-
tions that a nobler form of Christianity
should be preached & practised with
an unaffected ale — sacrificing earnest-
ness, zeal, force. It is not by assailing
the low in practice or principle
but by manifesting the high

that the great work of reformation is to go on — Whence shall this force come? I would that I could look to Unitarianism with more hope — But this system has at its recent revival, a protest of the understanding against absurd dogmas rather than the work of deep religious principle, & I was early paralyzed by the mixture of a material philosophy, & felt too much into the hands of Scholars & political reformers & the consequence is a want of totality & force which gives us little hope of its accomplishing much under its present form. When I tell you that no sect in this country has taken less interest in the Slavery question, or is more inclined to conservatism, than our body, you will judge what may be expected from it — Whence is Salvation to come? This is the question which springs up in my mind continually. Is the world to receive new impulse from individual reformers, or from new organizations? Is the work to go on by a more silent unorganized action of thought & great principles in the mass? Do we need great convulsions, breaking up the present order of things, as in the fall of the Roman Empire, needed to the introduction of a reform worthy of the name. I sometimes fear the last, so rooted seem the corrupt hopes of the church & society, but I live in hope of milder processes — End

I thank you for the kind things you have said of my letter on Slavery. I wish you sympathized more with me more on the subject of war. I have no faith in the virtues which grow out of war. The courage of soldiers ranks lit-tle higher than brute force. It abounds among the lowest and most profligate men. and the sense of honour is almost synonymous with the want of moral independence. When I think of the spirit of duelling and war in the Xtian world, and then of the superiority to the world and the unbounded love and forbearance which characterise our religion, I am struck with the little progress which it has as yet made. Has not Mahometanism acted more powerfully on the Mahometan mind? This slow progress of Xty is to be explained by its uncompromising hostility to all the selfish and sensual principles, and by the grandeur of its moral purposes, and thus attests its divine origin. -- I am sorry not to have written a more entertaining letter to an invalid, but all my associations with you lead me to grave subjects. Do not hold yourself bound to answer, or even to think of my remarks, if any thing more interesting offers itself. When you can write, your letters will be more acceptable to none more than to me.

With sincere sympathy & respect

Yr. W. E. Channing

Rev. J Blanco White.

Liverpool England --

(opened but not read by Rev J E White)

Boston Oct 9. 1839

Dear William

Your letter of the 2d was received on the 4th. I have been for five days more or less engaged about the book. I have not time to night to enter into particulars. I can merely say that I had a very satisfactory interview with Mr Sparks he has given me all necessary information, has encouraged me to undertake the work if Publishers will not give enough; assures me there is not a shadow of risk & as there has been no uniform edition in this Country it will sell well at $5 a Copy for the four Volumes — He says that a fair price for a Publisher would be $2000 — Munroe will give no more than they first offered. They do not insist upon printing future editions. Mr Sparks says if I will print he will aid me in every way from the beginning to the end. I can have the printing done at the university press at fair rates — Munroe is perfectly willing for a fair compensation to act as Publisher & make necessary contracts — I think by great industry, and availing myself of all the valuable information ~~in my power~~ offered me, with the sure aid & sympathy of countless friends as Purchasers. I can

make the work yield $3000 — But to
make all sure, I am getting estimates from
Printers, binders & Paper makers. These will be
submitted to Mr Sparks & to William Rollins
who has as clear a head as any man in
Boston, for examination & rectification. The ready
Cash for such an operation I can compass by
with the aid of Mr Rollins, who has as my
friend & Brother taken a great interest in the affair
I shall do nothing without your consent & I
shall undertake nothing without submitting every
plan to the cool & discreet judgment of good &
capable men — Mr Sparks wished me to get a
volume of the edition you recommend printing
from, if you have one at Newport can't you
send it me. I design the volumes to be elegantly
printed on rich paper. The University Press has
just put out a splendid 12mo (Hillhouse Poems)
equal to any English book the price is $1.25 per
Vol —— Please keep my letters. As I have no
time to copy them —

Your house has been reinsured by Mr
Francis directions — I sent by Kingsley's wagon

to day, a package for you, directed to be left at your house next to Burpees. You must be on the look out for it —

Geo Simmons leaves here on Saturday will preach in Providence on Sunday & visit Newport on Monday or Tuesday — I shall send any thing on hand by him —

Mr Garnett performed at the Communion Service on Sunday & I understand very acceptably — We are all well —

Yours in haste —

Geo. G Channing

Rev Dr. Channing

Newport

Single R. I.

+ Extract on 2D pap

Boston Nov 26 1839

My dear Sir I received your last quite unexpectedly & reply to it at once, not to lay you under any obligation of answering but because you seem to take kindly me in hearing from me, & I feel your right to every service in my power. I rejoice that you are employing more com fort, & that the mind is unharmed. May this unspeakable good be continued. Let the inward life strengthen, & the decay of this poor tabernacle is a matter of no great moment — I cannot agree with every part of your letter — You seem to make religion too exclusively a product of the reason & carry your jealousy of the imagination too far. Though belief is most natural in one led to Catholicism. If imagination had no office but to give material forms to God & Heaven, I should agree with you — but is it not the function of this glorious faculty to see in the universe a type of the Divinity, in the sun a shadow of his glory, in the beautiful & sublime & awful of nature the signs of spiritual beauty & power? Is not the imagination the principle which tends to the Ideal which rises above the finite & obstinate which conceives of the Infinite, of what eye hath not seen or ear heard — I suppose we differ chiefly in words. I

consider religion however as founded
in the joint operation of all our powers
as revealed by the Reason, the Imagina-
tion & the Moral Sentiments — I think
for you speak too disparagingly of this
ideal Christianity, here also I may my
apprehend you — To me the history of
Christianity in the Gospels is inestimable
The life, Spirit, works & character of Jesus
Christ are to me the brightest Revelation
of his truth — I know no histories to be com-
pared with the Gospels its marks of truth
in pregnancy of meaning, in quickening
power. I attach great importance to the
miracles — They have a vital Union with
the Religion, are full of it, & marvellously
adapted to it. They are not anomalous
arbitrary events. I have no faith in abstract
insulated purposeless miracles, which in
deed are morally impossible, but the
miracles of Christ belong to him, complete the
manifestations of him, are in harmony
with his truth, & at once give to it
receive from it confirmation. I should
pay little heed to a narrative from two
so many hands of the resurrection of a
low minded man, who had died for
no end, & had risen, according to the
story to lead as low a life as before —
But the resurrection of Christ related
as it is to his character & life religion
taught & sealed with blood by the first
great reformer of the race, & related as
it is in the Gospels, is a fact which
comes to me with a certainty which

I find in the ancient histories. The evidence of such miracles as accompanied Christianity, seem to me precisely suited to the moral wants of them in present & past times, ie, to a stage when the moral development is sufficient to discern more or less of divinity in Christian truth but not sufficient to produce pure, earnest faith. Need miracles less now than formerly. But could I have got where I am, had not miracles entered into the past history of the world? End

Another topic about which I may have misapprehended you, is supernaturalism I doubt if I know what you mean by it but I have not room to write about it. I only say that I have no sympathy with those who disparage the natural. Nature in its broad sense as meaning the created universe, with its order & laws, becomes more & more sacred, divine, in my sight — But a letter could not hold what I might say here. Your true meaning I should like to get.

It is a happy moment for writing comes to you, & think you could communicate more particularly about the new school at Oxford. The church of England has seemed to me so dead, that I am quite rested by any sign of life, though it be a fever. I suppose too that this movement is in resistance of the material tendencies of the age, & in this way it may indicate a higher moral feeling, though it is

too servile, too distrustful of the reason too exclusively given to the imagination to promise any good — Is it a sudden burst, or has it grown up slowly —?

I wish to know the result of the Unitarian controversy in Liverpool I have read with pleasure two or three tracts of the Martineau the Thom, & I hope to see the whole. I was particularly struck with them freedom from cant, from popular appeals to their noble faithfulness to their convictions, with their calm reliance on the power of truth — Did they produce immediate effects? If so your city must have made no small progress, moral & intellectual. I do not subscribe to all the positions of these gentlemen, but I feel great respect for the power I see manifested in what I have read — I trust I shall hear that you continue more acceptable —

With sympathy & respect

I am dear

Wm E Channing

Rev Blanco White

Liverpool England —

Decem^{r} 6. 1839

My Dear Brother

I had an interview with Mr. Tilden yesterday at the Hospital Life office. He says if I will show him the Policy which you hold, he can determine when the money can be drawn out. —

My brother Rollins says, that as I shall have to pay interest on the notes I have given to compromise old debts, it will be much better for all concerned to pay them as soon as money can be obtained. He earnestly advises this course. I agree with him, as I know it must have some bearing on my future success. —

I propose then giving you a note on demand bearing Interest, payable annually or every Six months if you are in the habit of receiving it at such time, and to pay whatever of the principal I can afford, at the end of each year. The Interest then you can calculate upon with considerable certainty. For Henry's use. & if I am half as successful as I expect in

the sale of the book, the principal will be replaced —

Yours truly

G G C —

Please tell

Dec 29 Channing

300
200
110
600
1180.

Dec 1839

No 3

Dec 1839

Boston Dec 30. 1839

Dr Sir —

Your note consenting to Lecture on Monday Eve'g next has been received I will (as is our custom) announce your name in the Ev'g. paper of Saturday next for the ensuing Monday — Our Lectures commence at ½ past 7. P.M. —

very respectfully

David Kimball Sec'y.
of Franklin Lectures

To Rev'd W E Channing

Jim were made for some by
keeper -

[illegible 1840 Feb. 4] c

Wednesday morn.

My dear Sir—

I sent yesterday my discourse to the printer & hope to receive some copies next monday— I should be pleased to add to it a short biographical notice of Dr Follen, but want materials— If Mrs— is such enough, she would, I think, find pleasure in preparing such a note. If she cannot do it, would you endeavor take it— It will be wanted in two or three days—

I fear from what Mr Phillips told me last evening, that a messenger has been sent round the city to obtain subscriptions for Dr Follen's monument as for a book or common affair. He named to me two gentlemen, to whom application had been made, & who refused to subscribe— One of them was among the last men in the city to be applied to— I respect the motives of the individuals who have projected this tribute; but do greatly

lament that they have adopted a mode of
proceeding as wounding to Dr F's nearest
friends - I had something to do with obtain-
ing a monument for Dr Worcester - On that
occasion his friends met, & appointed certain
Gentlemen to make personal application
to such as would take pleasure in pay-
ing this tribute. To circulate freely a pa-
per, where none will reject without ceremony,
& to which others will subscribe voluntarily, is
to do little honour to a departed friend. We all
know that Dr Follen produced no general, strong
sensation in the community, & that a mon-
ument to him, if thought fit, must be erect-
ed by a few friends & not thrown on the
community. The subscription paper ought to be
stopped immediately, & I know no one but
Gorsuch, who is authorised to act in the
matter - It seems to me very desirable, that

Susan & especially Elisa should know nothing of the
offering. & that every thing should be done in relation to it as silently as possible, so as to create no remark.
As for myself, I have no interest in the
monument. I have never heard of a cenotaph
being erected in our country, nor do I wish the
to be introduced
custom. Still I would not say one word to discour-
age any, whose hearts prompt them to make
this offering to the memory of our friend - Let
all in such matters follow their own souls. I do
not feel as most do - but have no desire that others
should conform to me - I only ask, that if this
tribute is to be paid to our friend, it may be
paid in a manner fitted to do him honour, &
to give no pain to his nearest friends - By see-
ing Mr Phillips you can learn the particulars which
have led to this communication - The messenger
called on me with the paper yesterday, when I
was preped with preparing the discourse for the
printer, & had not a moment to give to any
body - so that I am unprepared could not look
at the subscriptions or learn the purport of the
business -

Very truly
Yr
Wm E Channing -

Samuel Cabot Esq.,

Temple Place

Dr. Z Cummings 11.37½
of: warranted 3 mos

+ Copy under head of Theological Studies

1840
Feb. 14

Letters of W.E.C to
Prof Park
Andover
on Dr Hopkins -

40

To Professor Park - Andover -

Feby 14. 1840 -

My dear Sir,

I received a line from Mr Whittlesey some time ago, informing me that you were preparing a life of Dr Hopkins, & asking me if I could furnish you any materials for the work. I regret that I have been too busy to give any attention to the subject; but I have now a moment of leisure, & will throw a few recollections on paper trusting that you will excuse the hurried & disconnected manner in which I must write if I write at all. I revere the memory of Dr Hopkins & should be very glad if I could help you in any degree, to complete the portrait, which you are about to give of him.

My recollections of Dr H go back to my earliest years. As the second congregational church was located in my childhood, in consequence of Dr Styles removal to New Haven, my father was accustomed to attend on the ministry of Dr H. Perhaps he was the first minister I heard, but I heard him with no profit. His manner which was singularly unattractive could not win a child's attention; & the circum-

stances attending the service were repulsive - The church had been much injured by the British during their occupation of the town & the congregation were too poor to repair it - It had a desolate look, & in winter the rattling of the windows made an impression which time has not worn out. It was literally "as cold as a barn". & some of the most painful sensations of my childhood were experienced in that comfortless building - As I grew up; I was accustomed to attend worship in our own church where Dr Patten was settled, so that for years I knew little of Dr H. My first impressions were not very favorable - I think it probable that his strong reprobation of the slave trade excited ill will in the place - & I can distinctly recollect that the prevalence of terrour in his preaching was a very common subject of remark, & gave rise to ludicrous stories among the boys. -

It was not until I had left college that I became acquainted with him, & a short intercourse dispelled all the fear & reverence which my early impressions had left in my mind - His conversation was free

rather abrupt, blunt & often facetious. We saw at once that he had lived in his study & borrowed very little from the manners of the fashionable world. He took pleasure in talking with me of his past life, his controversies &c. & I regret that I took no notes & did not by questions acquaint myself with the progress of his mind. He told me I think more than once, of his first intercourse with (Dr West of Stockbridge) who had received Calvinism in its old forms. (Dr W.) resisted his doctrines relating to the disinterested character of faith & religion in general. At length his objections were overcome, & one day, bursting into tears, he told Dr W. that he was conscious that he had never experienced true religion. Dr W. also gave me some particulars of his controversy with Dr (Hemmenway?) in which it was plain that he considered himself as the undoubted conqueror. I exceedingly regret that I did not learn more from him of President Edwards. My impression is, that President Edwards was a good deal indebted to Dr Hopkins for his later views of religion - especially for those which we find in his essays on

virtue" & on God's end in creation" - I hope you will point out clearly the relation between these eminent men - Dr H- had not the profound genius of Edwards - but was he not a man of a freer & bolder mind -

I was attached to Dr H chiefly by his theory of disinterestedness - I had studied with great delight during my college life, the philosophy of Hutcheson & the Stoical morality & these had prepared me for the noble self-sacrificing doctrines of Dr H. I have forgotten most of our conversations on this subject. I remember his once telling me that he did not consider the last part of 1 Cor. 13. as referring to a future life - & I think that by "the perfect" which was to "come" he understood the revelation of disinterested love under the gospel - One day a relative of mine, talking with him about the text Romans 9. 3. ("I could wish myself accursed") observed that the passage should be rendered "I did wish" Dr H observed, that if Paul did not say, what our version ascribes to him, he ought to have said it - The idea of entire self surrender to the general good was the strongest in in his mind - How far he founded his moral system on the "general good" may be learned

best from a tract he left on the subject which Miers H put into my hands after his death -

He was very true to his doctrine of disinterestedness as far as money was concerned - His liberality abounded in his deep poverty - One day my elder brother visited him to take leave of him on going to establish himself in another town. Dr H said to him "I suppose you hope to get money - very well - Get it justly & spend it generously, & I don't care how much you get." Dr Patten told me that once at a meeting of ministers, the case of a poor widow was laid before them, on which occasion Dr H gave all he had, a quarter of a dollar - He was accustomed to say, that after that time he never knew want, & was able to commit himself without doubt to Providence - It was my habit in the years 1799 - 1800 to attend a monthly meeting of prayer for the revival & spread of religion - Our number sometimes did not exceed twenty or thirty - Still a collection was taken for missionary purposes, & as most of us were very poor - our contributions did not greatly exceed the widows mites - On one occasion however a hundred-Dollar (See subsequent letter note.) Correct by the last letter bill appeared in the box. Dr H had received the sum for the

copy right of one of his books - & he made this offering at a time when he received next to no salary & often as I understood depended for his dinner on the liberality of a parishioner.

His views of the divine agency & sovereignty were utterly irreconcilable with human freedom - He one day said to me that he did not see how a man could be more active or (as I understood him) more a free agent than in being pleased with a thing, & in the last sermon I heard from him he insisted that nothing was necessary to responsibility but that a man should do as he pleased - The origin of the pleasure or volition was of no importance

His preaching can only be understood by one who had heard him - His voice was most untuneable - Some of the tones approached a cracked bell more nearly than any thing to which I can compare it - He changed from a low to high key & the reverse with no apparent reason - His manner was without animation - His matter as far as I can trust my memory was not made acceptable by any adaptation to the taste of the hearer - He had exercised the severer faculties of his mind too much to give a fair chance

to the imagination - He had no relish for poetry & spoke of himself as finding no ~~relish~~ attraction in Milton or Shakespeare. If his style was clear & strong he owed these qualities to his habits of thought - & not to any study of the best writers. We cannot wonder then that he was a very uninteresting preacher - He sometimes ascribed the unfruitfulness of his ministry to others and seemed to see in it a judgement on himself. But a minister who has not the gift to win attention should see no mystery in his failing to do good. Dr H was a student not preacher - His mind was habitually employed in investigation & he never studied the art of communication. With an unharmonious voice, with no graces of manner or style, & with a disposition to bring forward abstract & unpalatable notions is it wonderful that he did so little in the pulpit?

His preaching had much naiveté, when he descended from his abstractions - He used to speak without circumlocution & in a plain conversational way - Once in preaching at Dr Patten's he spoke of the "loaves & fishes" as what men were still running after, & his simple blunt manner provoked a smile from some of his younger hearers. He saw it, & said: "you may

smile, but it's true."

He was an intense student. I have learned that he studied fourteen hours a day. He told me that he once he allowed himself only four hours sleep. His study was visible from my father's house & I recollect that riding very early one winter morning I saw the light of his candle streaming through the window. He took little exercise. His frame was very strong or he must have sunk under his labours.

He was facetious in conversation. I preached for him once, & after the service in the pulpit he smiled on me & said, "The hat is not made yet." On my asking an explanation he told me that Dr Bellamy used to speak of theology as a progressive science & compare the successive different stages of it to the successive processes of making a hat. The beaver was to be born then to be killed & then the felt to be made &c. Having thus explained the similitude he added "the hat is not made & I hope you will help to finish it."

His views of the times were dark. I one day told him that he must be encouraged by the many revivals which were taking place. He replied that these would only continue the

existence of the church, but that great (trials) were to be expected before its triumph. He gave a great deal of thought to prophecy & was supposed to have a peculiar gift for its interpretation; how justly I cannot say.

Like most of the ministers of the time, he was a strong Federalist, & was greatly grieved by the political heresy of his deacon, almost his only church member whom however he did not spare a thought in losing lest he would have lost the only officer of the church.

He was a man of perfect honesty & he loved honesty in others. I remember his giving me an account of a council, at which he assisted, for ordination of a candidate who had received liberal opinions on religion. The young man made no secret of his views which were exceedingly offensive to several of the council. He answered the questions which were put to him with entire frankness. I recollect the smile of complacency with which Dr H. spoke of his honesty whilst dissenting from his opinions.

Dr Patten told me what I did not observe that he attached more & (more) importance to his opinions as he grew old & that he bore opposition less patiently, though Dr P who was his disciple

thought him not at all excessive in this particular - I remember hearing of a severe rebuke he administered to a Methodist minister for his errours - One day Dr H met at the public library a singular man named Stawart or Stewart, sometimes called "the walking philosopher" in consequence of his having travelled over a good part of the world on foot - I was a man of much kindness too kind to lay his weight on a horse, or to eat animal food, or even to kill a musquito when sucking his blood - but he was an Atheist & let drop some expressions of his opinion before Dr H - The Dr was moved to indignation & cried out "you fool! Were it not for God you could not move a step from where you stand." Stuart replied calmly to Dr Patten who was present, "The old gentleman seems disturbed"

Dr Patten told me that Dr H was doubtful as to the reality of his religion - He clung to the decrees though for aught he knew he might himself be decreed to endless misery - I suspect however that his doubt was like that which men feel as to their living through the day - He was habitually cheerful - though I once saw him in what seemed to me deep dejection - I

was with him the day after he was seized with his last sickness - A minister present prayed with him & for the continuance of his life - When the prayer was finished Dr H said something to this effect "You should not have asked for my life - I can do nothing more - It is time for me to go." He could not at that moment have been distressed by doubts. Perhaps these were the last words I heard from him -

These are very unimportant reminiscences but I felt bound to contribute what I could to his biography - The prominent light, in which he is to be placed - is that of a student seeking the glory of God & the spread of true religion, by purifying the common faith of its errors & unfolding the Christian system in its harmony & true proportions - He had many qualities fitting him for a reformer, great singleness of purpose, invincible patience of research - sagacity to detect & courage to expose error, a thirst for consistency of view & resolution to carry out his principles to their legitimate consequences - I consider him as having contributed largely to the more rational form of in which Calvinism is held among us - I can not judge in what proportions

this credit is to be divided between him & President Edwards. & I shall be pleased to be enlightened on this point in your biography I indeed shrink with a feeling approaching horrour from some of his doctrines but do not on that account withhold the reverence due to his character -

Very truly
Yrs
W. E. Channing -"

"I have been obliged to write in great haste & hope you will accept (as an apology for the handwriting which may be hardly legible - -"

2d page

Copy - To Prof. Park - Andover.
Boston Jan'y 6 - 1841 -

My dear Sir,

I have thought more than once of writing you a line on the subject of your proposed life of Dr Hopkins, but am now led to accomplish my desire by a new motive. I have just had a visit from a german Jew named Morris converted to Xty, who brings me a line from Mr. Noyes, of Cambridge testifying to his good acquaintance with the Hebrew language. He is poor & would be glad to get some pupils in that language. Will you inform me whether there is a desire for such instruction at Andover. There are generally at our large institutions some who with further help than the professors give. If such a want exists at Andover in the department in question this stranger may meet it. I am unable to judge of his qualifications. I only learn that his very narrow circumstances make immediate employment important to him.

When I was at Rhode Island last Summer I enquired of some of the prominent members of the Congregational society whether there were any aged individuals in that body

from whom I could obtain any particulars about the life, habits &c of Dr Hopkins but I found that there were none whose recollections would be of any importance † I heard a story which was related to me very many years ago, which will show you how the Dr was regarded in the town. A profane man, hearing a stranger enquire where brimstone could be found sent him to Dr Hopkins, who replied to him with naiveté that there must be some ~~great~~ mistake for he did not keep brimstone for sale -

In the communication which I made to you of my reminiscences, I believe I spoke ~~to you~~ of myself as being present when Dr H put into the contribution box a hundred dollars - I now doubt whether I was correct - My memory has more than once played me false in ~~some~~ like cases - I am somewhat in danger of thinking of myself as present at scenes or events in my youth of which I received vivid descriptions or saw the strong impressions in others : I now think that the account of the contribution which I sent you was given me by Dr Patten -

Very truly
Yrs
Wm E Channing"-

+ Copy entire Boston Feb 24- 1846-

My dear Sir I have had a letter from you long unanswered, & I reproach myself the more for my neglect, because I have an interest in of learning from you more frequent communications You view of the state & prospects of your country meet me of my great task. Her thoughts often turn to England. Her energies the means of progress on the one hand & the difficulties & distractions on the other cannot but give rise to alternate hope & fear, in one who loves her as much as I do - The great painful blot on your society is the degradation of your lower classes This is only made more prominent & shocking by the opulence & illumination of other ranks - The great work to which you are called & that of lifting the infinite burden which weighs down vast multitudes around you. Nothing moves my indignation more than the wicked policy of your established church. It is the deepest curse of education & the people, because it cannot establish a system of sectarian influence - I do hope that you this point the dissenters will maintain their rights with invincible desperate resolution. Of what avail is the pledge of toleration & re

by your liberty given you by government
of the means of national education
are to be put into the hands of one
sect, whether established or not, & thus
mighty engineery is to be used perma-
nently & chiefly not for liberal culture
but for subjection of the young to a
particular faith. The repeal of
your test & disabilities, is all nothing,
long, if the system of national educa-
tion is to be a church-monopoly. Every
man has a right to demand for his chil-
dren the means of instruction which govern-
ment accords to his neighbour. Equal
respect to his religious convictions. A man
to secure education to his children, ought
not to be compelled to put them under
religious influences which he disapproves
perhaps abhors. Perhaps I do not understan
precisely the pretensions of the church.
She stands to me the great scourge
of your country. She has prevented
by her unrighteous claims the establish-
ment of a system of national educa-
tion. That inflicts the people with
the most obvious hostility. I do not
need even in the writings of the
Catholics a more bitter or perverse
spirit than breathes through much
that is written in behalf of your es-
tablishment. In Ireland that a
curse is the establishment. I have
just been looking over English Ireland

2 Shou not a book make the heart ache more. I doubt whether even our savage wilds witness such deep & wide spread misery as Ireland. She is not only more wretched than all uncivilized religions but even than the unenvelopes and Ireland lies but a few miles from the richest & most enlightened country in Europe, & is a part of the same empire. Is this terrible reproach never to be wiped from Great Britain — In return to the system of a national education, the authorities should speak on this point to the government with a voice not to be misunderstood — They should say, our children shall enjoy the same benefit from government as others, nor shall our religious rights in regard to them be in the slightest degree impaired. Let any rights be touched sooner than these. The church cannot be frustrated so suddenly, & it can stand only by tyranny. Do give me light on these subjects — If I judge the church hardly, I should be glad to do her justice. I am willing the Synod fight her battle bigotry by, if she will observe the laws of honest warfare.

As far as I have read the lectures of your ministers on the

late Trinitarian Controversy, I have
been much gratified by them — They
are written with great power & with
a noble Spirit — I shall out the ex-
pert of the controversy + I beg you to
present my sincere Regards to Mrs
Rathbone — I send you some recent
publications of mine & be distributed
as you have opportunity. You will
perceive a Lecture of Mr Ware's to
which a Charge of mine is added.
There you can give to those who are
interested in the Ministry of the
poor

Very truly yours
Wm E Channing

Wm Rathbone

Sismondi, Jean Charles 1840
Nov 5

I shall send you this letter by one of my compatriots, Mr. D'Hauterille who is at present in New York. If he goes to Boston he will give it to you himself. I ask for him your kindness, your counsel & the support of your name. I pray him also, but I think with little hope, to present the profound sympathy which the just portion of American, which he experience excites — Married to a young American lady, he finds here, I suppose, a great many persons whom you know, & it is not in vain that you have learned Rubber for her. Beauty has many magic in its power, & should be well employed. The Mutual tuition which you exchange with your children has also its dangers. The eyes of the parents upon the different — ties which would accompany the introduction of a stranger into the paternal mansion, your own, but our European prejudices, which sacrifice [illegible] to an ancient family the union of its name with the

castle of its ancestors

But if Miss Scurt loved so passionately her husband, it is scarcely possible to conceive that she should not love also her dwelling, the Chateau de Clarens situated near Vevey in view of our lake & Alps, which is the ~~north~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ing place I know. ~~This~~ They were ~~perhaps~~ May perhaps ~~the~~ through the early disease ~~perhaps~~ to the first ~~in the sickness of a~~ ... She was attacked by ~~a~~ horrible homesickness by lunacy, by a ~~[illegible]~~ which threatened her life. Her husband with indispensable tenderness carried her first to Paris to distract her mind, & then consented that she should go to America under a solemn engagement ~~that~~ she should return in the month of May after her confinement. She has done nothing ~~of this~~, & ~~he is now in~~ now that he has gone to America seeking his wife & child she concealed herself. she leaves ~~him~~ widower with a living wife, child left ~~with~~ ~~or~~ sin.

I do not ~~know~~ say what her aversion is for the habitation that she

has adopted, for I have never heard any one say that the love planned of her husband or his family - I truly there is some thing to do in such a return for it but I can scarcely believe that I can scarcely be-lieve anyone capable of it -

One cannot think reason with the sick, & undoubtedly has the affection of the Queen, but after having yielded to that la-price it is right that the voice of duty should be heard & that her father, her mother her friends should recall to her the obliga-tions which she has contracted, the profound grief that she causes the state in which she has reduced her father - mother in law whose health is seriously impaired, the unpar-donable injustice of which she is guilty towards a man who has confided so much in her love -

Richmond
April 1840

New-York, April 9/40.

Dear Sir,

I have been appointed a Delegate of the American Anti-Slavery Society to the General Anti-Slavery Conference to be held in London, in June. I purpose sailing from this port on 1st next month.

I trouble you, dear Sir, with this communication, to say, how much I should feel gratified and obliged, to bear with me Letters of introduction from you to persons in England or Scotland or Ireland;- or in Paris, which city I shall visit, if convenient, before my return.

With great respect,

I remain yours &c,

James G. Birney.

Rev. William E. Channing, D.D.

Boston.

J. G. Bursley

PAID

Rev. W. E. Channing, D.D.

Boston.

Single & Paid

Boston April 13, 1840

+ Look on the last page.

My dear Sir

I wrote you some time ago, & though I received no answer, write you again, as you have given me reason to think that a letter from a friend in some alleviation of your suffering - I fear from your silence, that the relief which had been given you when I last heard from you has been withdrawn. If so I must believe that the gratitude & trust which it inspired must have prepared you to resign it. What a privilege have you enjoyed amidst your protracted pains, in the power of joining your mind on the highest objects of thought - In reading Fenelon a day or two ago, I met with the doctrine that suffering by being viewed as the will of God, may be loved, & borne with out a desire to remove it. Fenelon was honest & it would seem from him & the other mystics that the power of the devout mind to transmute pain is very great. I suppose the examples of this power given in the Catholic book of Saints are exaggerated, but must have some ground. I take pleasure in reading these triumphs of mind over body, these manifestations of Spiritual energy though I cannot

just copies they are to you dear
formed by some friends -

I send you a discourse, which, I hope, you received, occasioned by the death of Dr Follen - He was one of my dearest friends, and I cannot hope to replace him - Perhaps I have never known so true a friend of freedom, of the Right. He took part in the ill-advised revolutionary movements of Germany (after Napoleon's fall) occasioned by the refusal of the sovereigns to redeem their pledge of new constitutions to the people who had restored them - Though little more than twenty years old, his disinterested zeal, courage & ability placed him among the principal leaders - He was compelled to take refuge in Switzerland where he was again driven by the Holy Alliance He at length found safety here but not the reward due to his loyalty to freedom. In obedience to his highest convictions of duty, he joined the Anti-Slavery Society, which you know has been persecuted in the free States, because of the excitement created by it in the Slave States, & by this act made himself unpopular & obstructed his success in life. We were not worthy of such a man. He loved not power, yet greatly blessed in domestic life & cheered by his own magnanimous spirit & died to receive acknowledgments of his worth which should have been granted in life - He

suffered for his principles, & yet in his case I can see, that virtue has its own great reward.

I suppose your thoughts turn often on Spain — Is not that country a case of singular demoralization? It is a singular fact that Spain & her American colonies, through their late revolutionary movements have not produced one great leader (unless Bolivar is an exception. How happens this? In France, England & America revolutions have been principled by great men. Why not in Spain? Is not the cause to be found in a singular corruption which throws uncertainty over the future? Has not the revolutionary movement in Spain & her colonies been more systematically bloody than elsewhere? Of this I am not sure — but connecting this with what I have heard on this point with the history of her conquests of South America, I should think Spain more marked by cruelty than other countries; and if so, is not the cause to be found in her bigotry, fierce intolerance, which embodied itself in the Inquisition? -

+ In a late letter I spoke to you of the Unitarian body in this country as having partaken the common indifference in regard to slavery, and as wanting the spirit of progress. As to the last point, I should have spoken with greater restraint — There are in the body individuals dissatisfied with the present, and anxious for higher manifestations of the truth,

and spirit of Xty. The ministers deserve our great praise. They seem to me as a body remarkable for integrity, for the absence of intrigue, for superiority to all artifice. I think Unitarianism is administered among us with more zeal, earnestness, and will be more fruitful, though I expect no great reform until Xty is rescued from errors, mists, corruptions, which have so long obscured and impaired it. End

I have written a long letter not for an answer, but in the hope of ministering a moment's pleasure.

With sincere respect

Yr friend

Wm E Channing

Rev. Blanco White.

New-York, April 17/40.

Dear Sir,

I received, last evening, the letters of introduction you were so kind as to send me: For them, and for your friendly letter to myself, accept, I pray you, my grateful acknowledgments.

The gentlemen who go from this country as delegates to London will have a delicate task to perform, considering that we are more defiled than other nations with slavery. I trust, we shall have enough of the wisdom that is from above not to do or say any thing, which will unnecessarily add to our disrepute in this matter. Our own countrymen must see, that we have had no pleasure in exposing our nation's dishonor.

The two subjects which specially interest you, at this time — emancipation in Cuba, and securing Mexico from being overrun by our slaveholders, — have had, for a long time, the same place in my mind that they occupy in yours. If Cuba should fall into the hands of England, of course emancipation there would be simultaneous with that event. That it will ultimately do so, I think, is highly probable. It's doing so in the present relation of England to the slavery-subject, would be, in no manner, unacceptable to me. However, I think it

not unlikely, that a transfer to England will not take place, till it will be evident to all, that, independent of that, slavery cannot be maintained there much longer. This, too, would abate much of the opposition that would be made by this country to the transfer — as that opposition would come mainly from the slave-power, and with the view to extend and conserve our slave system.

I look on emancipation in the French Colonies as being at this time the most important of the practicable and probable things connected with the whole cause. It strikes me, that when this shall be gained, it will be impossible, on account of its influence (united to that of British emancipation) in a great variety of ways on the Spanish West Indian islands, that the latter can long maintain their slave system. I attribute to emancipation by France in a short time, a great deal more than seems to me to be generally thought of. The refined, the polished France added to the stern and generous England will, it seems to me, be almost irresistible by this country. The West Indies all free, and the hearts and tongues of civilized Europe being alive with the subject — slavery in this country must soon yield.

A work entitled, "Travels in the West" by David Turnbull,

was issued from the London Press since the beginning of the year. A copy of it has fallen into my hands. I have only had time as yet to glance through it. It gives most interesting details about Cuba. What extraordinary natural advantages that is land possesses! Why may it not become the seat of a free Empire for our archipelago?

I have felt for a long time – ever since the fall of Texas – great solicitude on the Mexican subject referred to in your letter. Not long since I sketched off (briefly) my views in a letter which I intended to submit to the Mexican Legation at Washington. But since the death of their Minister there, every thing connected with it seems to be at loose ends. I called on the Mexican Consul here – submitted letter to him – and had a long conversation with him. My object was to convince the Mexican Govt. that the only way to preserve their present limits next to Texas was to induce settlements of free colored people from this country to be made along the frontier by giving them grants of land, and equal privileges political and civil. The Consul – who seems to be a man of fair intelligence & considerateness – told me that he had been pressing the same thing on the Mex. Govt. for the last two years. He went even further: He was in favor of giving up Texas (if it could be recovered) entirely to the colored people.

P.S. I shall not sail before 1st May. Should the communication of the Executive of N.Y. not arrive in time to make my sentiments known on the subject, I shall be under the necessity of making a short visit to Albany. —

P.S. The Convention adjourn'd sine die last night. Should any amendments be proposed by the State, they will be considered in a friendly manner, & I have no doubt but they will be adopted. The amendments recommended are trifling, & of course, will not delay the ratification of the Constitution by the other States. I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant. ——— Have you any other friends in Albany, whose sentiments you would wish to know? If you have, please to write me a few lines on the subject, & they shall receive my attention. —

Hon. Mr. Jay

Secretary of State

New York

FREE

PAID

will be giving your aid and countenance to the Convention, & show to the world how you regard the great objects we have in view. It is certainly unnecessary to tell you, how great will be the influence of your name in this matter, not only in our own country but in Europe where your writings have identified you with the great philanthropical movements of the age —— I wish I had time to write more — but I have to set off, in an hour or two, to Utica and Peterboro to see my two youngest children. — I trust the occasion will prompt you to write, if you concur with me in the mode I have suggested of its utility. Most respectfully & sincerely, Yours, James G. Be[illegible]

N° 16 Doughty Street
Mecklenburgh Square
London. June 8. 1840

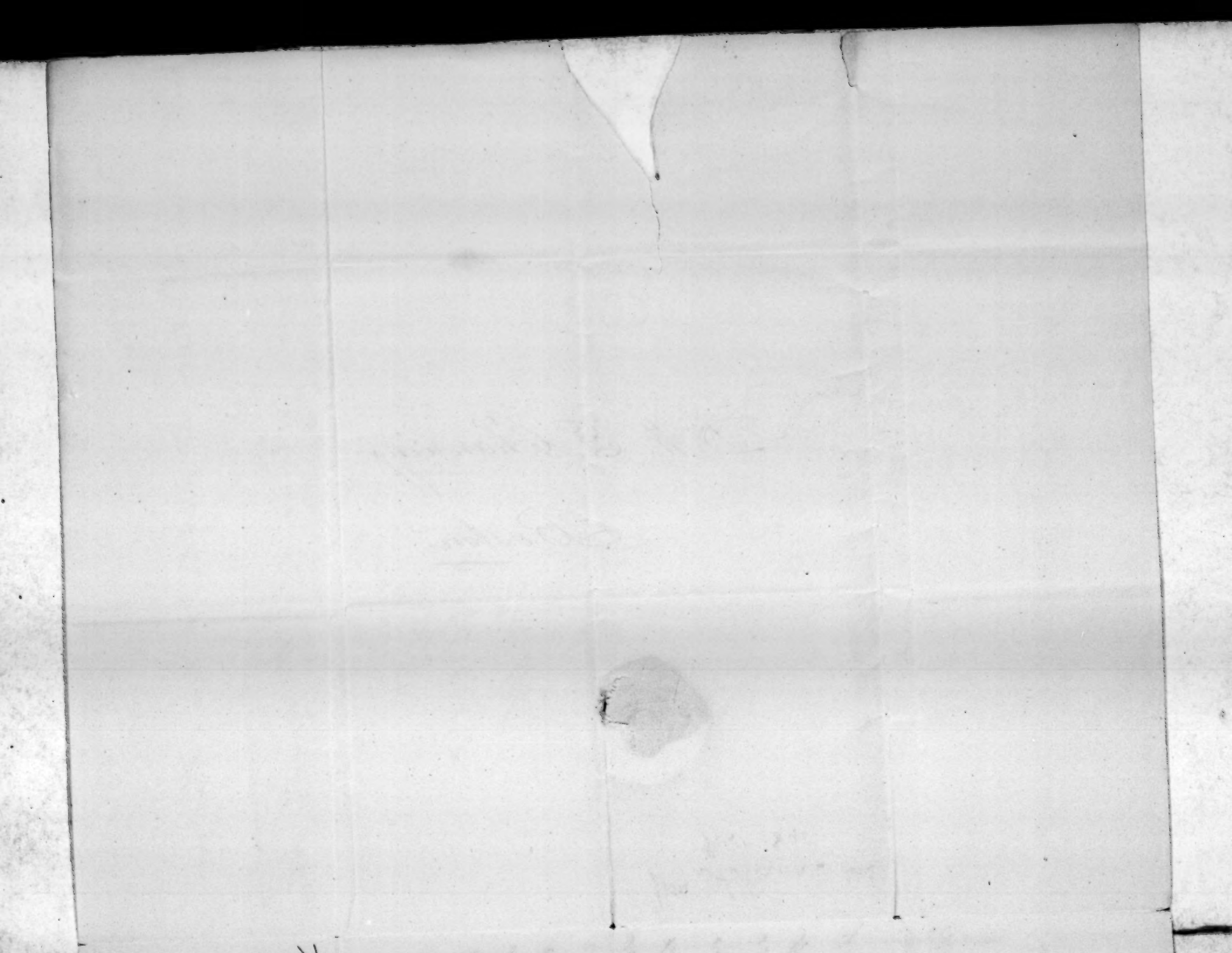
Sir.

Although I am entirely unknown to you yet I am certain that you will not view this communication as an intrusion when you have become acquainted with the subject to which it relates. I have read with great pleasure and satisfaction the arguements which you have given to the world in your works on Slavery and on the elevation of the labouring classes. Having had my mind occupied during a considerable period upon the same subjects, it has afforded me much gratification to find, in many of your conclusions, a similarity with my own. I have great pleasure in sending you the volume which accompanies this

To Dr W. E. Channing

letter, and I shall be gratified to know that you are induced to direct your strong, discriminating, and comprehensive judgment to the matter which my volume contains.

I remain
Sir
Yr Obed't Sv't
Wm Atkinson



To

Dr W. E. Channing

Boston

Jan Allinson - Mrs
Sept 1840-

C

Northampton July 4th 1840

Dear Sir In pursuance of a vote of the second Congregational society in this Town, the undersigned their committee tender you the sincere thanks of the society for your 'charge' to the Rev J. S. Dwight at his ordination, & respectfully request a copy for the press.

Yours with the highest respect

C. P. Huntington
John Rogers.
Charles C. Nichols
} committee

Rev G. Ripley will take charge of the manuscript should we be indulged with a compliance.

I have only to ask whether
~~I do~~ but not to ask I cannot
doubt, or believe -
I know that the good -
the true must triumph -

I feel the obligation
time & place
always to appreciate
the noble & the
poor - Vulgar, low -

The grand idea &
the great
is not to be out of
the world -
Great Movement has begun
to feel the foot of time
&c

Nov Rem Rec
1850

Rev William E. Channing D.D.
Boston
Newport R.I.

Aug 13, 1840-[1841] c

Extract from a letter of W.E. Channing to J.J. Channing dated Aug 31 - 1840.

"My copy rights are unfettered - I have a paper from Mr. Baker, leaving me in full possession of the writings which he published.

x x x

I am prepared to hear & weigh any suggestion ~~with~~ in regard to the book - I am earnestly desirous of serving you, only retaining the power of making my writings useful.

Very truly
Yrs WEC."

Extract of a letter from the same to the same dated - Newport Septr 16 1840.

"As to the continuance of the work on your hands for an indefinite time that was no part of my plan. I meant that the future should take care of itself - x x x I will not I assure you exercise the rights I reserve to myself so as to occasion ~~myself~~ you ~~a~~ loss - x x x Let things however take what course they may, I beg you to feel that I have desired to aid you

& to receive my offer as a pledge of brotherly love Very affectly Yrs W.E.C."

Extract from a letter, from the same to the same dated Newport June 15 1841.

"I shall probably want a few copies of the edition of my writings when published, & I shall expect to pay the first cost. x x x

Perhaps you are not aware how entirely I have abstained from all efforts to give circulation to my writings. I never solicited however indirectly any aid whatever in making them known. As a general rule I have not read the reviews of them, not that I have been indifferent to their success but have felt that the less I thought about them when once given to the world the better. x x x I am truly desirous that you may get something, & the more desirous because I am confident that I have uttered truths which must do good to those who open their hearts to them

Yr affectte brother

W.E.C."

Extract of a letter from the same to the same dated Saty. July 24. 1841.

" I hope the price you have fixed for the edition of my works is not to prevent the sale by disaffecting the booksellers who it seems think it too low. It would be a strange reason against the circulation of a book, that it is too cheap. I wished the work cheap so that it might reach some who cannot give more. At the same time I do not wish to injure your chance of a fair profit."

Extract of a letter from the same to the same ~~dated~~ without a date probably 1841.

" I think that there should be some full understanding between you & me as to the edition of my writings. By consulting my letters you can understand my views, & I wish you to write me a letter acknowledging on your part my claims & giving your views of your own. Let no difficulty spring up among our children on this point. & life is so un-

certain that what is done should be done at once." -

Contract from Letter of Wm E. Channing to F G Channing -

Dear William Boston August 26. 1840

I received yours of the 20 th. yesterday. I knew of the advertisement, before hearing from you. Mr Munroe said his Bookseller sent him a few copies (6) they were not ordered. unless a general order to send such books as might be deemed saleable, constitutes an order.

I have obtained a correct estimate of the whole cost of publishing a fine edition, better if possible than the Glasgow copy. After this is disposed of, or put in a way of sale. a less valuable edition, will be struck off. to meet the wants of the west, where the work is loudly called for. but where the means will not warrant an expensive copy. — You will perceive that my plan is to Stereotype the work. There are many reasons why this course should be adopted. 1st The work will be more accurate than by the ordinary method. Messrs Folsom. Wells & Thurston (the University printers, & who are in the constant employ of Mr Sparks. who has recommended them to me) have contracted to give an exact copy of the Glasgow edition, any deviation however minute, is to be corrected at their cost — 2d The work can be multiplied to any extent. without infringing my right, as the plates when not in use, will be in my

own possession. 3°, it will be a sort of heir loom to the poor members of the family, and render direct applications to you for relief less frequent. — 4th & the most important of all. it will render a heavy outlay of Capital unnecessary. — The first cost of this method is about 1/3 more than by the common mode. But the excessive expenditure of money for paper ($5000) for an edition of 3000 copies will not be required, Interest of money will be saved, & but little or no risk from fire incurred. The printing will keep pace with the demand —

I have had an advertisement inserted in the papers, announcing the promised publication of your works. & the same will be commenced immediately, and that I am the Proprietor & Munroe & the Publishers. — As it is very important for my interest to secure the largest sum possible from the book, to enable me to go to work upon some wholesome & profitable business. I have deemed it judicious that the public should know ~~for whose advantage the~~ to whom the profits were to accrue. So that independent of the intrinsic value of the book, I might secure the active co-operation of numerous friends, who are anxious that my outward condition may be bettered. —

I mean to make a business affair of it, and

adopt all judicious measures for a large sale. Our Nephew Wm who is now here, recommends a considerable number on common paper for the West. I shall strive to suit all tastes in Paper & binding. My idea at present is to obtain subscriptions as far as possible, so as to be sure of a Cash return for the expense of plates, and to prevent too much of the profit being arrested by the Booksellers — What objection have you to the Engraving? not a person with whom I have conversed, has spoken disparagingly of the likeness. On the contrary they affirm it to be the best that has been attempted & probably better than will be given hereafter. It may be reduced a little in size & [illegible]ened somewhat more agreeable in the finish. [illegible] are engravers in New York ~~who~~ of great merit I would undertake an engraving, at their own risk if not satisfactory, & you must certainly admit, that such an addition would very much enhance the value of the Book. It would probably pay 4 times its cost.

I have not been able to see Mr Francis. It is commencement day & he is at Cambridge — will find him tomorrow & give him your message concerning Mr Hayden —

Say to your Wife, that I will do what I can in the way of clean Work — Your Coal is all in — of the best kinds & 10 Cords of wood — amounting to $ 158.75 — The Premium of Ins on your house is $ 24 — The Coal was obtained at the very lowest rates — Coal is always cheaper ~~always~~ in N Y than in B, on acc of the trifling freight paid to the former City — Love to all — Yours truly

W G Channing

Single

Rev. Dr. Channing

Newport

R. I.

BOSTON
AUG
26
MASS

Aug 26

Channing
Aug 26
draft - 1840 -

August 28. 1840

Dear William

Before completing my contract with the Printers at Cambridge, It has occured to me, whether the title to your own works, has been impaired by any contract made with previous publishers? or whether the Copy rights to letters enjoyed by others, were granted for any valuable consideration, or were at all intended to bar the right of publishing a complete edition, such as I am now contemplating? Were there any writings given? My impression has always been that, you granted the right in most cases as personal favours, & without any benefit accruing to yourself — as in the case of Baker who published the Octavo edition & Gray & Bowen, who published the Volumes of Sermons. — Mr. Sparks in disposing of Copy rights for separate works, has always retained the right of publishing his entire works. — These suggestions are my own. I have taken no advice on the subject, excepting that I spoke once to Munroe, who did not think, any difficulty would arise on that ap. — I am desirous of seeing my way clear, before any hazard is incurred. & your will oblige me by an early communication.

I called on Mr. Francis this morning, he explained to me your business with Mr Wm Hayden, handed me his letter to you, and advised me

to see Mr H which I did. Mr Francis thinks there are objections to making the release which Mr H is anxious to obtain, and that our courts have decided against the validity of mortgages having partial releases. Mr F however does not wish to be made a party in said discussion & therefore recommends you to write Mr Hayden & say that when you return if an arrangement can be made Satisfactory to both parties, you will have no objection. Mr H stated to me that unless you would be willing to release your claim on the Williams Court property, and let the mortgage rest on that in Hollis Street, he should prefer paying off both mortgages in January next when the time named in them expires. — I told Mr H I would write you on the subject — Mr H values the Estate on Hollis Street at $6000 — I should not think it worth so much — Perhaps your best plan will be to write him a few lines & say you should prefer waiting your return, before entering into a new agreement.

Yours truly

Geo G Channing

I sent you a small package by Wagon yesterday, containing Edinburgh reviews & a Letter & some papers — President Woods discourse yesterday at Cambridge was first rate — The necessary precedence of religion, to progress in Learning Science & the arts, was the subject, every body was pleased W H Channing said it was the best oration he ever heard — Some

what transcendental, which R K Dunn denied — Mr Stetson said it was a wonderful performance — he trusted to memory as it was entirely extemporaneous, as some declared, which I can hardly believe, for there was not a scrap of paper before him & spoke two hours & five minutes without fatiguing his hearers — F C Gray delivered the poem — the regular Poet Loving fellow did — Mr G was so enarticulate, that if he said any thing good, his auditors were not the wiser —

Single

Rev Dr Channing

Newport

R. I

BOSTON
AUG 8
2 PM

9 9 Channing
1820
Aug 28
Mss

Boston September 11. 1840

Dear William

I have received your letter by Mary enclosing one for Mr Hayden, which I will direct & send him —

Your letters enclosing one for England, & concerning the book were received in due course — The letter was put into the Acadian Bag — (The letter to which this is an answer would be important W.F.G.)

I have not written to you about the stereotyping as, my spirits have been considerably damp° by your objections & your doubts as to the Sale.

With regard to stereotyping, I had no intention of monopolizing the avails of the work to my own use, beyond my present necessity. If the plates could be made available to you as well as to myself I certainly wished it. The mode of printing, I could not think of altering, as I have no means for the outlay of paper which the common method requires. My design was to obtain subscriptions sufficient to cover the cost of plates (about $1150) & then to print as fast (& no faster) ~~the~~ as the demand might require.

I do not however wish you to be influenced a hair by these considerations. If you are in doubt as to the result of such an enterprize, I certainly ought not to ~~have~~ embark in it. —

I send you all the pamphlets up to this day — Our gathering in the city yesterday was immense, & the pageantry of the scene, beautiful & exciting beyond any thing I have ever witnessed or imagined — Wm & Mary will be able to give

you, the details. — Perfect order was preserved. — Ruth has written about domestics — I have made inquiry of my friends but they are so badly off, that no satisfactory intelligence could be obtained from them. One Woman I have seen. She lived in Medford with Mrs Todd six years. but for a year past has been in Boston, - most of the time with Mr J Belknap. She is not young. but is active & capable. a good cook & has neat as Molly Macomber — But like all neat folks. She has infirmity of temper, which must be conciliated, by concession She cannot do much washing. She is prudent. conscientious & careful of the property of others. She is on a visit at Lowell. — Did not know when she should return — probably in a fortnight from this — Was not sure about leaving Mrs. B who was anxious to keep her — She thought however she should like to ~~have~~ live with you — She has $2 per week — I think the best plan for you, will be to send Wm & Mary here a week in advance. & take the usual methods of securing help — I will cheerfully do all in my power. The woman spoken of above. has a daughter living with Mrs Angier where we are boarding. My wife had a long interview with her; & urged her to consent to give you a trial. The moment I obtain a definite answer — I will write you —

Yours truly
W G Channing —

Rev. Wm E Channing

Dec 6

W. E. Channing
Aug. 1826.

Boston Sept. 25th 1840.

Dear Sir

The enclosed letter came to me day before yesterday, I had no hesitation in laying it before the Council, that they might choose a delegate by whom they should be represented on the occasion. But yesterday Eleazer Parkman, 2 I am told Dr Lowell also, are firm in their determination not to attend the Council in any way to countenance its proceedings, the ground which they take, as far as I can understand it, is that the questions to be submitted are not such as an ecclesiastical council ought to consider. Also the whole controversy between the Prudential Committee has been conducted in such a manner that they will not differ themselves.

nor, if possible, their churches to be brought into
connexion with it. I cannot yet see the justness
of the views which they take, but their decis-
ion leads me to doubt concerning the course which
it may be proper to pursue. I beg therefore to re-
ceive your advice. The letter must be read to
our church a week from next Sunday. Unless,
therefore, you shall be here yourself, will you
let me ask of you the favour to return the en-
closed, with the expression of your wishes in the case,
in the course of next week?

I have been glad to learn of your health thro'
the Summer. Our people have been very much
scattered, but are now returning home. My own
family have been sickly at Princeton, though
our little girl has been ill, we are now all as well
as usual. Allow me to present my regards to Mrs.
Channing, & believe me

Respectfully Yours

Geo. A. Jarrett

P. S. Since writing the within, I have been informed that it was the intention of the Halls Street church, in sending out the letters missive, to invite only one of the pastors, where there are two connected with a particular church, as they do not wish that the clerical should exceed in number the lay members of the Council. I hope, in case you deem it proper for your church to comply with the invitation, that you will be able to go, both as your presence would give additional weight to the Council, and as I shall be very glad not only to escape from attendance on an unpleasant duty, but to be able to put in execution a plan which I have meditated of spending a fortnight next month at Saratoga.

Sept 25. 1840
Recpt in Hollis St.

30

Rev. William E. Channing D.D.

Newport

R. I.

Sept 25 1840

Joshua Leavitt
Sept 1848.

Dr. W. F. Channing —

Dear Sir — I have a letter from Ch. Lederich Esq. of Lenox, asking — "What excellent curative power has it that the most excellent Cuba Cuskino cure some years ago — mentioned recommended by Dr. Channing?"

My memory is at fault for the answer. Can you help me to it? Shall be happy to see you at 6 Mt. Vernon Street block. No 6. Mt. Vernon Sts block.

Yours truly

John Leverett

Sept. 25/40

Newbern Sept 28 - 1840

My dear Sir -

I have received your letter inclosing one from Hollis St Church - As to that affair, I can judge poorly, in comparison with others, of the propriety of referring it to a council - I thought that nothing was more common than such reference, nor do I see how a better body can be found for examination of charges against a minister - But for years I have given no attention to ecclesiastical arrangement & I have lost the train of them - Boston, Lowell, Dr Hawes &c, Pierce &c. know far better than I do the proper functions of a council - The business indeed is a most unpleasant one & I do not wonder that every body shuns it - But unpleasant duties must be met - I feel that I ought not to take your place at the coun-

al, if it shall be held. I will not say, trust I am not the nominee faster - but I consider merely as having declined all such duties as this - in- deed all public duties - in circumstances no relation but that of affection - I should feel myself an in- truder - [redacted] assume for assigning to you the duty of [redacted] Sept 1840 matter in controversy. I fully believe that all the charges against Peter P are pretences, that his only offence is preaching against trade in ardent spirits, & that he acted in this as a true minister of X - I do not indeed consider this objection unbearable - for were I to go, I should spare no effort to approach the object as a new one with perfect impartiality - but I should have some fear of myself, & others would have more - I should be glad to relieve you from the labour - but I ought not - The choice of the

Boston chamber seem to me not so lawful, as they are
to appear likely from other to come eminent prosperous - & I
should object to the large number - of few minutes delo-
gates of approved moderation would be better.

I have thought of the Savage as our delegate - I
know he has his opinions, as I suppose, all have on the
general subject of entertainment - but I see a just mea-

Sep. 29. 1840 Revd. Channing
quite (not infinite Comm.)
Sept 1840

duty of a friend to do one more act
matter in controversy. I fully believe that all
the charges against Peter P are pretences,
that his only offence is preaching against
trade in ardent spirits, & that he acted as
this act a true minister of Xt — I do not indeed
consider this act as immaculate — for were I to
go, I should spare no effort to obtain the
respect or a new one with perfect impartiality —
but I should have some fear of myself, &
then would have more — I should be
glad to relieve you from the labour —
but I ought not — the choice of the

Wm Rathbone Esqr

+ Copy all mr crowd out

Boston Oct 25 — 1846 —

My dear Sir I thank you for your letter of Sept I beg you to write me freely & to give me your own & others views of your country your own & the State of Europe. I do not wonder, that you look with solicitude to public affairs. England is called to face too many foes at the same moment. Your little Island is too small a basis for so vast an empire, & it is hard to find a Statesman equal to the comprehension of so many & such complicated interests — You meet the fate of all conquering States. To keep what you have you must grasp more, & every new acquisition is a new point for assault. Your horizon is a dark one. England is to reconcile the cold & rich ascendency in the East, by throwing herself the plenipotentiary & champion of less improved Races. That she should be the chief cultivator & a physical & moral poison, should labour to force it on a less improved people, & should then turn against this defenceless people the terrors of European warfare all this does little credit to her humanity — & those that in pushing her trade she cares very little for the influence she exerts on the world. Believing as I do that England rests on her moral strength I lament this onward

on her good name, as well as shudder at
the miseries, then about to inflict on
another hemisphere. How the eastern
Question is to be settled I do not
yet see. The French King does not act
without a deep plan & a deep one, &
cannot but have some fear, that he
thinks a expedient to find in some an
outlet for the restless restless vain-glo-
rious propensities of his people. At any
rate the sentiment of a bad-spirit in
France is a bad omen. My hope has been
that that country would have peace long
enough for the interweaving of commer-
cial tie & material interests to such a de-
gree as to counteract the insane passion
for conquest & glory. Nor do I despair,
though the Sky is dark. You say some
thing of Ireland & the temperance reform
in that point, I wish to get the truth — I
am truly glad, that Professor Smyth
received any pleasure from my Review
of his book & I have not read both vol-
umes & the impressions made by the
first are ale inferior — He might
usefully have retrenched some of the
repetitions which are perhaps useful in
lectures — He sometimes expresses more
confidence in institutions than I feel. His
judgments of Boulton's method of managing
Parliaments seem to me much too lenient
But what I particularly regret is the se-
vere sentence he passes on republican
or democratic institutions. He main-
tains that there do not admit a proper

Executive power, thus opposed the grounds chiefly on the weakness of the Confederation that Congress during our revolution, which indeed put our liberties at peril. But that Congress was not properly a Government, but rather a committee of the different States, having no power to tax the people, but simply to recommend to the State legislatures. There were the only governments & thoughts got up in a moment of insurrection, they were able to keep order in a country with them an enemy. This is no mean testimony to their efficacy. Our present Federal Government passed deliberately, after the Revolution is a fair specimen of Republican institutions. And what is the result? that the executive proves too weak? At this moment the outcry of the old Federalists, of the very men most condemn for a strong government, is, that the balance of the system is endangered by the growth of the Executive power. It was a common remark that Pres.t Jackson had more power than your King William. Besides the great patronage with the astonishing growth of the country has thrown into the Pres.t hands, it is found, that in the present stage of society a free country must be broken into & governed by parties, & that among us the strength of parties is represented by the Pres.t who is in deed at the head of it, sustained in all his measures by the whole power. Thus Gen.l Jackson has sustained in opposition to the judgments & feelings of the majority of the people. Undoubtedly a dominant party may hope to succeed itself in some exigency by relaxing the authority of the laws — but the experiment

is a dangerous one & cannot go far in an industrious, commercial, & tolerably enlightened community, where the mass have a pecuniary interest in social order, & in the rights of property. In this country besides the General government, we have 26 State governments purely republican & in their sovereign spheres independent on each other & our largest & one third of these States have shot up suddenly in the wilderness, a circumstance most unfavourable to rigid execution of law, & yet the country as a whole is not surpassed in point of order — Our institutions, in their infancy have stood the storm of the French Revolution, the tendencies to lawlessness in new settlements, & terrible commercial convulsions springing from a reckless spirit of speculation. Have they severer trials to fear? In your country a very strong government is rendered necessary by the unnatural state of society, artificial ranks, exclusive privileges, fearful inequalities of condition, the ignorance & degradation, & misery of the working classes, an intolerable debt, vast & distant colonies, & a most cumbrous state requiring machinery required to manage such an unwieldy & disproportioned whole. A Government steadily & just & simple principles & proposing as its first object to establish & enforce an equal & wise jurisprudence, so that every mans rights may be equally secure, would require little comparative force — I have written thus largely because I want Professor S to think better of republics. I know their dangers, but they seem to me the fittest institutions for a man to live under. Can you give me my vote? Very truly yr friend

Wm E Channing

Slathwaite Mechanic's Institute

Nov.r 24th 1840

Rev.d Sir/ Through the medium of Mr Smith Gray. we beg to hand you two resolutions passed in our Society.

1. Res.d That the warmest thanks of the Members of this Institute are due & hereby given to Dr Channing of Boston America for his valuable books written to elevate the working Clapes.

That the members are truly grateful for the two Books "Self Culture & "Lectures on Labor" and hope the Great Author of all things will long preserve a life so valuable to the human race & particularly to the working Clapes of Brittain

Signed on behalf of the Institute by

Jabez Neal Flax Spinner Pres.t

Thomas Pyke Miller Sec.y —

John Darley Weaver Sec.y

To Rev.d Dr Channing

Boston America

Peterboro, N. Y. Jan. 11/41.

Dear Sir,

I was absent from the city from the 3. Dec. till the 28. A mere accident prevented my receiving your very friendly and obliging letter of the 9. till late on Tuesday last when I was engaged in making preparations to set off for this part of the country early the ensuing morning. I was then under the necessity of postponing answering it till now.

I am much obliged by the expression of your friendly solicitude for me. It is singularly cheering coming from you for whom I cherish such high respect. I pray you, receive my thanks for it.

I saw much of England and of a certain description (the best I incline to think) of English Society. It was the most delicious. I saw a great deal too, which I shall be glad to converse with you about. Tho' I shall not probably give my views to the public. The contemplation of English Society is very interesting to an American (an impartial American). The comparison of English institutions with our, I think, I can make wholly unprejudiced. There is much in England to admire. Their system of government is the best compacted one for its objects — I cannot commend the objects. What human ingenuity

has ever devised. The upper classes live as well as people can live. They have as many means of intellectual improvement — & physical enjoyment — as any people can have. But the poorer classes make nothing. They work all their lives without any prospect of doing more than living. And with all the work they are willing to do — and able to do — living with them is not always a matter of entire certainty as the reward of their labour.

The Establishment struck me as one of the greatest weights on English Society. I did not become in any way more reconciled to it than when I first went over. But it has immense power. Its predominance is decidedly greater than I had supposed.

But I must stop — as I am just again on the point of leaving Mr. Smith's at whose house I am to attend a Religious A. S. meeting in the western part of this State.

I am much obliged to you for a copy of Emancipation. Three weeks ago, when I was here I read Mr. Smith's copy. I know not, my dear Sir, when I have read any work with more pleasure, — any that more fully aroused my sym-

Matthias for our supposed brethren — or any that I think does more honor to their heart and their head of the author. It will do the A.S. cause much service.

In the views expressed on political action I do not coincide. Such action, I think, is unavoidable in bringing about the change we seek in the condition of the slaves. In a great reform, we must submit to much that is not to our taste — to much that seems to us unnecessary at least. We may not approve certain things to excite and stir us up to right action; then, if morally constituted, may.

I am sorry that I have not leisure to write you a longer and more methodical letter. I pray you excuse this rambling scrawl, because of the manner in which my time is constantly taken up when I'm at home, and believe me dear Sir, Most truly

Yours,

James G. Birney.

Rev. W. E. Channing, D.D.

Boston.

Cah Boston Jan. 21. 1841

William Perry Channing.

Dear Sir;

We rejoice to introduce to your valuable acquaintance our friends John & Maria Candler, because they will be able to give you such delightful intelligence respecting the British West Indies. They are members of the Society of Friends, & have been, during the past year, engaged in a tour of inspection in these islands. It is much regretted by us that we are not in Boston to do all in our power to facilitate their wish to see as much of it as possible during the short time they remain there. You will therefore see how truly any aid in that object which they may receive from our Boston friends will be deemed by us a personal favour.

With united & affectionate respect, we are

yours truly, H. G. Chapman
Maria Weston Chapman

Is there anything great &
all art? the undetermined
power of mind

All art is determinate

Is it true the highest
& age of the highest

Is art to be judged by its un-
deceiving the highest, the un-
determined, infinite capacity.

Is not great any in art, in
earnest - Were it to remain
what true, & all moral are
vague undetermined -

It capacity of infinite determi-
ation, art, earnest - This is its glory.
but this nothing of art just
forth -

In all holy art does mind de-
termine itself to infinite good -
the particular effect, direct ly
therein or of infinite consequence -

Sometimes at the head
predominant
supreme

Truth, entire.

Thy law law - love -

Love - Selfishness -

Hostility to those who will not conform -

Mercy - mildness - are law little known - "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" Love of a man one -

Slaves are escaped Pharisees Moralists -

No beauty in religion -

Religion has deadly fruit down -

"Philanthropists" fight against what they oppose it - We cannot endorse opposite

It cannot be more than we see or he was not sure of it -

C

Mrs Rathbone

RKL Jan 26

+ Copy file with marked out

My dear Mrs Rathbone

I have hoped to reply to your very kind letter of April long before this time – but travelling & other engagements have led me to neglect all my correspondents of late. + You gave me great comfort by your account of Mr White. Perhaps you hardly knew how dear he was to me. I had never seen him, but the magnanimous + heart had long been a tie as known + heard had long been a tie as known + heard had long been a tie as strong as real intercourse produced. I read many years ago Mr W's letters on Spanish Ch Then I had told that the unwritten history of a catholic priest given in that book has been drawn in part from the author's experience. I felt a strong interest in him & the sentiment has received strength from his successive writings, from accounts of his friends, & especially from his correspondence. I wanted to see him perhaps more than any man in your country. The struggles of his mind for truth which had continued for so many years – the vast tracts of Gin- lan- lect which he had passed & the infinite variety of thought & emotion

which his experience must have embrac-
ed made me look on him as a man
who had crowded many lives into one & as a man
who had traversed all lands & seas, had
been driven by all their storms, had
enjoyed & surpassed all climates, &
after this long perilous voyage, had
found a quiet haven. I felt that
he could answer questions which
no other man could. Then the re-
ports brought me of his sweet mild
spirit, which had with stood a
life of controversy, shed over him a
pelucid mould beauty. His writings
too had prepared me to expect a rich
perfect intellect. He always rose to my
mind when I thought of a visit to yr
country. And now he has vanished
it is felt that he has gone. I suppose
& think that he has found such a
shelter in his last hours — All England
Sam Sure could not have furnished
him a more loving home & love & chi
in, more faithful friends, more Christ-
ian sympathy — He was privileged to
bless you. It must be that last suffer-
ing of a good great man, to witness the
triumph of faith, patience love over the
the last & agonies, to be looked upon
with affection by the dying whom
he reverence, to feel that we have form-
ed a close tender union with an
immortal spirit — These are privileg
es indeed — Were I authorized I should

thank you, yr husband & yr children.
for yr offices of love & one departed friend
the passage whh he dictated to you
upon [illegible] me, showed the vigour & mig
vitality of his intellect. I prized it as a
testimony of personal regard as well as
for its own sake. I trust that your
labours as a nurse & your deep sym
pathy have not exhausted you — It
will always give me pleasure to
hear from you. You have endeared
to many dear friends
& numbers you among my friends.

I must say a few words about
the other part of your letter. I wish
you venerable friend to enjoy the last years
for his own sake. Retained his faculties
in freedom unimpaired. Return it
in a measure he must — He could
not live without it, but he fears
I think, more than he should hear
fear. My judgment in regard to
this country, I should not think of
staking it upon again, but it is for
they & his consideration, that our
wonderful, our alarmists, the men
who sympathize with him most
are agreed in the belief, that the
balance of the constitution has
been endangered by him the in
crease of the Executive power. I

feel more + more the difficulty of judging of her institutions, especially in a foreign country. The great danger of our institutions which alarms our conservatives must has not perhaps entered in to my the mind of it is the danger of a party organization, so to be + thrown as to make the Government the monopoly of a few leaders, + to ensure the transmission of the executive power from hand to hand almost as regularly as in a monarchy. A sagacious + old conservative told me a few months ago that the 'democratic' party under Jackson + Van Buren had become so trained + closely bound together, especially by the executive patronage, that nothing but the late tremendous pressure of the country could have stirred it up to throw off the yoke. This statement I think exaggerated, but that the danger is real cannot be doubted - so that we have to watch against despotism as well as, or more than anarchy - You husband to fall into an error. We saw in the escape from punishment of the men who burnt the Catholic Convent + the Pennsylvania Hall signs of the weakness of our Government These men escaped wholly in consequence of our adherence to

the English constitution I treat by
Jury. The men would have been
punished, could they have been con-
victed. But popular prejudice &
passion rendered it impossible to
get sufficient evidence, or an im-
partial Jury. In the case of Penn in
Hall, the trial for damages is still
going on. My friends hope for a
favourable verdict. In this case
we see that no institutions how-
ever good can be enjoyed with
out experience of evil. We must take
things as they are - a free
governments undoubtedly has its
evils - a people on the whole are poor
rulers - but far better than kings
aristocrats - All governments
are & must be bad, the men go
bodies & bodies. The advantages
of popular institutions is, that they
are founded on natural rights
that they educate & elevate a
people more than any other, &
thus in the long run, the people
may be hoped to learn their true
interest, whilst privileged orders
must from the nature of the
case postpone that interest to
their own. But this belongs to my
correspondence with Mr Rathbone.

Should regard that when as a measure addressed to him I have been absent from England - since the arrival of your son until within a few days - My family are shortly gathering together & I shall at once write [illegible] him to come & see me at my farm in Rhode Island - where I spend the summer. With the sincerest regards & love I am very truly

Yr friend

W E Channing

Jan 26 - 1841

Mrs Ralston

+ Boston Feb 27th 1841. C

My dear Sir.

Many thanks to you for your last letter. I see that you made an effort in writing, but I hope that you were not harmed by it. Your approbation of my writing is encouraging to me; and I need the more some cheering words from abroad, because I hear not many at home. I began to write on Slavery, in consequence of the almost universal insensibility on the subject around me. There are more signs of life now; but a cause, which has to make its way against avarice, commercial interests, conservative fears, and the selfish views of politicians, cannot triumph in a day. I have reason to think that I have done some good. At any rate, I have written under that feeling of necessity, which Paul felt when he said 'woe is unto me if I preach not the Gospel'. I have obeyed a divine monition, and cannot have laboured in vain. Do not think from these remarks, that I attach much importance to these labours. I should

not have spoken of them, had you not expressed so kindly an interest in them. | End

I have been reading or rather am just finishing a book, which I doubt not you have read with great interest, Ranke's history of the Popes. I confess, I was not before fully aware of the powerful reaction of Catholicism against Protestantism at the close of the 16th century. It is plain that the civil power was the right arm of the church, and that she recovered her lost possessions chiefly by force. But the civil power did not act wholly or perhaps mainly from policy, but very much from religious impulses. So that the religious principle lay at the foundation of the mighty movement which rocked all Europe. What so formidable as this principle in its perversions! Men really believed, from the throne to the cottage, that a fellow creature, holding what was called a heresy, was God's personal foe, that their hatred of him was shared by the Creator, and that to drive him into the church or to drive him out of the world into hell, was the most acceptable service they could render to Heaven. It is comforting to think, that this horrible doctrine was really held, that it was not a mere pretext of tyranny, that the Pope and Emperor yielded as hearty assent to it as the common man. But, on the other hand,

it is a fearful thought, that men are liable to such delusions, that Gods name may be enlisted conscientiously on the side of the fiercest passions, that tyranny in its most terrible forms may be grounded on ideas of Duty and Religion. Are we sure, that we are safe now against illusions equally pernicious, though of a different character? We have certainly gained something. The fundamental errour of Catholicism was an utter distrust of human nature on the subject of Religion. It was universally believed that religion was to be imposed on man from abroad, that there was nothing in his intellect or affections to carry him to God, an opinion not a very strange one in an age of darkness, and nothing more was needed for the superstructure which was reared on it. This we have outgrown in a measure and I have no fear of the revival of this notion, and still more. I have great hopes from the partial recognition of men's capacities and rights. But the great fact of history, that the development of our mysterious nature has been made through so much errour, suffering, conflict, must always chastise our hopes. What a spell seems to bind the nations at this moment? What has France learned from the past? But I have no thought of inflicting on you gloomy forebodings. Such are some of the ideas which Rankes book suggests - but on the whole it is very encouraging. He teaches,

that a dangerous principle or force, by its very prevalence, awakens counteracting forces, and that the springs which are at work in human affairs are too complicated and vast to be comprehended or managed by civil or religious despots. Catholicism met resistance to its project of universal empire from the jealousies of the very states in which it learned. May it not be added, that the Jesuits by their very intelligence and subtleties, at first so successful, awakened an intellectual force fatal to their cause. They undertook to reason men out of their reason, an enterprise, which could not but fail in the long run — All this is an old story to you — but Ranke is on my table, and I am fresh from his pages, and I fall naturally into this train of thoughts. I shall rejoice to hear of an alleviation of your sufferings — God grant you his supports and consolations —

very truly and respectfully
Yr friend
Wm E Channing

to Rev. Blanco White.

Slaithwaite
York State
manufactures
June 1841
Answers

W. E. Channing C

[1841
Mar 1]

Plaintiffs Counter-
Interrogatories
Answers

Gentlemen -

I received with great satisfaction your letter communicating to me the resolution of the Glasgow Mechanics Institute - Your proof of the kind regard of my countrymen for whom they were originally written by those for whom they were originally written is very encouraging to me - I have long had a full faith in the boundless resources of the present boasted progress of the human mind - The labours of Science, so long depressed must rise. The signs of the times however are not of a single class, or of many classes, but are probably general for I am, may live to see a better age -

I have been much cheered by the information of the progress of the Temperance cause in your country - Ireland - Ardent friends have been the curse of the labouring

He must seek safety & shun us
total abstinence. & dependent to his clients
One of his first steps towards the dignity of
a man is to renounce what makes
men
brutes. If his self-respect cannot
carry him to this point of self-denial,
I have little hope of him. The people
must learn to restrain & govern themselves
or they will be held under the yoke
continue to be used as mere tools.
its
government feeds on pretexts for subjects the
multitude
to excessive restraint, & degradation, or
to ignorance, anarchy, & contempt of self-
control. Every mechanic institute, every
institution for raising the people, should start
with raising the temperance standard
of temperance
& this they must fight the battle
the
& the right. must be fought

I have also been cheered by hearing
that the recent efforts of a part of
the laboring class to maintain the character of

by violence are more & more discouraged among you - Passion & force may pull down the government; but the laborer must be involved in the conversion - To make yourselves felt, it is not necessary to rage & destroy. Your true strength lies in your intelligence, sympathy, self respect, trust in God & trust in one another. These cannot fail to secure to you & your children your just share of social privileges -

From what I have heard, I cannot but hope, that the cause of the rights & claims of the laboring classes are not to be dishonored & injured by the folly & violence of

is among, ~~that~~ men called Non-
relievers friends of these classes should
arise up against ~~religion~~ it, a religion,
~~whose founder was known to be a mechanic and~~
whose first teachers were ~~fishermen~~
taken from these classes,
who has no respect of persons, whose
persons notice of distinctions of birth
wealth, who commands the
strong to meet & help the weak,
as fast as it is effectual
who breathes mutual defence &
mutual interest into all classes
of society - ~~I have little fear~~ of a union like the one that the
habits of ingenuity & to be fought -
~~long schemes that of reformers who have~~
for improvement the advocate and the
~~of the~~ multitude of men, which
among the many classes of our
brethren, one of the most pressing is the
spirit of improvement in the laboring classes.

An essential means of elevating the ~~labouring~~ working classes is a system of mutual education, leaving for the present not to exclude the hand of the labourer but to make him enlightened, efficient, at once able & disposed to discharge wisely his public & private duties - I trust the advocates of education in your country will not withholding this most necessary good - Ohio should be demanded of you not as inheritance, which will take no denial -

I earnestly wish success to the Labourers efforts for improving his mental condition - Trust

he must not give himself exclusively to what is natural - Good wives are not scripturally - A man may prosper & still be a poor creature - On the other hands on the most unprosperous condition, a man may do the work - secure the great good of life. Outward circumstances are not omnipotent. On minds may triumph over our lot. Under great moral disadvantages, we still may endure & act as men & Xns, & our very trials may be the means or made occasions of signal victories, & in this way may bring a peace & holiness which no mere prosperity can give -

Boston April 15th 1841.

Dear Sir.

Some few weeks ago, by request of the editors of a new Annual I addressed a line to you, requesting a communication from you, for that work. Not having heard from you in reply, I now take the liberty of inquiring if you still find it agreeable & convenient to meet our wishes in the case?

Respectfully Your
Obt Servt
D. W. Williams.

Publisher.
No 6 Water St

(Left me observe however that I
shall not (As I have intimated
I must not be expected to unfold)

As Man indeed is not the
place for entering into

It is not however my business
~~Not ~~ ~~at present~~~~ to enter
for ~~entering~~ far into the consideration
of the greatest of human natures
(~~& of its signs & expressions in the~~
outward & outward experience of such—
That subject would require a volume—
It will be sufficient to
It will only observe that, this great-
ness of the soul
ness is especially seen in the intellect-

ual energy which discerns absolute,
universal truth, in the Idea of
God, in freedom of will & moral
power, in disinterestedness &
self sacrifice, in the boundlessness

of love, in ~~the~~ aspirations after perfection, in desires & affections which time & space cannot confine, & the world cannot fill. ~~There are~~ No limits can be set to these capacities ~~& powers among~~ of the soul, If it is an immortal germ, ~~which is to grow forever,~~ with & which may be said to contain ~~& which contains are now unfolded~~ now within itself what eternal ages are to unfold- If it is then holy an image of the Infinite of God, & no words can do justice to its grandeur- There is however another & very different aspect of our nature. When we look

~~at~~ merely at what it now is, at its present development, at what present we see it to be under consciousness, ~~it seems~~ it is ~~to be~~ ~~tended~~ ~~to~~ much of weakness ~~to be~~ bounded; ~~easy~~ ~~to~~ of Intellect, & still more ~~of~~ ~~to~~ see it debased & degraded by ~~error~~ ~~&~~ sin & ~~sin~~ & the ~~effect~~ under which it appears to most men — & so is the common feeling of human intercourse ~~from~~ ~~the common~~ ~~conclusion~~ ~~which makes in the multitude~~ ~~to be~~, that a writer, who would be listened to impartially, must state higher views with caution — My business, I trust, will be ~~influenced~~ measured, as my client ~~is~~, at present ~~not to~~ ~~set forth~~ ~~insist on~~ ~~enlarge on~~ the greatness & humanbeneficence nature, but to remove ~~criticism~~ ~~in relation~~ objections to it in the minds of ~~religious~~ Christians & religious people —

Dear Brother. Boston April 21. 1841

Your letter with one for the Apessons was handed to me by Wm. The various requests therein contained shall be attended to.

As I certainly should deplore any misunderstanding between you, the members of your family & myself, in regard to the contemplated publication of your works. I hasten to express my own views, that if any differences are to spring up, it is better to be at the outset, when it will be much easier to settle them, than at a future period.

I had thought however there was a perfect understanding between us. I will give as briefly as I can the history of the business from the beginning.

Finding myself two years ago. suffering intense anxiety on acc of the nature of the business, which was yielding me a livelihood, & oppressed by some outstanding debts of my old concerns, I applied to you for such aid as you might be able to afford. You expressed both by word of mouth & in letters a deep feeling on my account, and stated that although unable to afford the requisite pecuniary aid to release me from the burdens of conscience & debt which oppressed me, you thought the publication of your works might yield the required aid, and soon after forwarded to me a communication from Munroe, offering $1500. for an edition of 1500 copies with the right of issuing at some future period 1500 copies more. To this proposition you authorised me to give a negative answer, on acc of the subsequent edition, which you might wish to alter or suppress and on acc of the term of credit which they claimed of 6. 12 & 18 months; before the maturity of which, circumstances might prevent their meeting, with punctuality. — Upon the strength of this, I suggested the plan of taking the work into my own hands, provided You was willing, to permit me to have the work stereotyped. To this,

you raised similar objections, as in the case of Munroe Sir, that you wished to exercise a control over future editions, as to alterations or suppressing altogether. In consequence of such feelings on your part, I abandoned all idea of printing, and renewed the offer to Munroe, which they were not willing to accept, adding that Hilliard & Gray & Little & Brown had expressed an opinion that they had already offered too much. After a considerable lapse of time the subject was revived between us, and the objections heretofore pressed were withdrawn. At the same time you expressed considerable distrust of my success, as You had reason to fear that the subjects which would be most prominent in the books, would render the works at the present time exceedingly unpopular, but that if I felt confidence enough to undertake the same upon my original plan, I was at liberty to do so. Not dismayed by such forebodings, I entered upon the task with deep interest, & have pursued it nearly to the end, in a prudent mercantile way. I contracted for the printing at an unusual low rate, & have procured most excellent paper manufactured especially for my use. The Binding also, so imperfect in the English Copy, I have had remedied by employing the very best workmen, who are noted for doing much better work in cloth than the English. — I have had to enlist my friends Mr Rollins & others to loan me the necessary Capital $3000 for the first edition — which aid will be repeated with future editions, & I have had to effect Insurance upon all the Stock procured. — My friends have been induced to do this, on ac of the hope I cherish to realize a certain benefit at some future day. You must be aware that the present edition can yield little or nothing beyond the plates, & not even this, until all the Copies are sold. To make the sales independent of Booksellers will require great efforts, already in successful operation. To make the sales through the Booksellers, the profits of every edition, must from the customs of the trade, fall almost [illegible] the sales must be very slow, on ac of the

cockawayant prices they are in the habit of fixing upon. Had you sold the 1500 copies to Munroe, they would have charged 1½ dollar the Volume & years would have elapsed before a second edition would be called for. From the system they (Booksellers) have adopted, Authors who yield to them, can hope for little. My great object has been to get out a handsome edition in all respects, at the cheapest possible rate & to employ all the machinery in my power to effect sales. My friends are so anxious that I should realize from future editions, they have become busy in interesting others to aid me.

Now, it is not too late to undo what has been done, so far as I am concerned. The work can go on & take the direction you first contemplated, excepting as regards the plates, which can be sold after the first edition & melted over. (I will name however a part, that they can yield, 100.000 fair impressions) Or I am willing to offer, that after the profits of the Second edition, I will do all the work & furnish the Capital, paying to you or your Heirs for every subsequent edition, One half the Nett profits.

I had arranged to insert my name in the Copy right as proprietor, and to give to you an Obligation setting forth the understanding and agreement between us. It will be important to have your consent to this & forward an immediate answer, as the work costs too much to lay idle, & the printing is all done excepting the preface, which I have this day handed to the printers. I suppose the plan I have proposed will yield you double the amt. that could possibly accrue from Booksellers agency, and Mr Wells, Mr Sparks agent, confirmed this most emphatically. I intend selling the work at $5 for the five volumes. Munroe has declined having any thing to do with it unless he could charge $6¼

I had forgotten to mention in the proper place, that the money you advanced me to enable me to rid myself of debt, is to be repaid by me in instalments from the profits of this work, to be kept as you always intended it should be for the benefit of those members of the family, standing in need of it. I beg you my Dear Brother, to believe me guiltless of an over reaching spirit. I am willing to be benefitted, but not to your hurt or that of your family, whose interests

from deep sympathy & kindness on their part, are too precious for me ever intentionally
to jeopardize. — In a word, I wish you to consider the whole business as open, subject to your own decision. How it shall be managed. my only wish is to obtain an early reply, that if any essential change is to be made, I may have time to release my friends here from further liability — Yours very truly

Geo F Channing —

Rec'd Dr. Channing
Care of Dr Robert Hare
Philadelphia
postage paid —

Geo F Channing
Aug 1841 —
Boston —
Aug 7

I am as anxious as ever to change one part of my business & hope to be free if my life is spared, before the opening of a new Year. We have settled our Church concerns, so far as relates to the Ordinances. and at the meeting last night, there were happy manifestations of growth & an increased interest, from all present. —

Boston May 9. 1841

Dear Brother Wm

Your Letter of the 29 th April has been read by me most carefully, I hardly need repeat my thanks for all your kindness, especially for the tenor of the above letter.

I agree with you perfectly, in regard to the propriety on my part of some expression concerning the future proprietorship of the plates of your works, & I hereby agree that whenever it shall seem to you expedient, growing out of contingencies, of possible occurrence, as set forth in your letter of April 29, I bind myself & my heirs to deliver to you or your heirs, the Stereotype plates of your works, recently executed by Wells Folsom & Thurston at the University Press in Cambridge & now in their possession, Your Said letter to be taken & considered, as the meaning & intent of all the parties interested. —

The proof Sheets reached me on Wednesday & delivered them immediately to the printers at Cambridge, This morning they have been returned & I have put both under cover as is usual & sent them to the Post office. I dope you may be able to make this examination final. I have not compared them & as William has not returned from Newport. I knew of no other plan than to return both to you —

You said something about sending the Introductory remarks to Glasgow, to help those publishers. Now to afford them any benefit by way of Copy right, must not such an article be furnished in manuscript & must not the issue be simultaneous in both countries? If your answer is the affirmative, then the Work

must be stale further delayed in this Country. I will however Co what you may think best. I am unacquainted with such matters, but as you spoke to me once on the subject, and may have forgotten it I have deemed it proper to revive the same to prevent any self reproaches, when it will be too late to help the Glasgow Publishers —

I will just name, that there is a loss each day of 60 cents Interest. This however ought not to interfere with any wish to Help the Glasgow folks, provided former neglect on your part occasioned them any loss. /

The Weather has been a subject of intense interest in this quarter for upwards of three weeks. & excepting here & there a glimpse of verdure, you could hardly imagine we were in the "Cup of May" Yesterday was a bright cold day Wind N W. Softened towards sun down. The wind changed in the night to N E with rain which has continued most of this forenoon — It is clearing up a little just now & a streak of blue is visible at the north —

We have no tidings of interest. I observe that the Legislature have carried their bill by 2/3ds which votes the veto.

Love to all I believe me very truly

Your affect Brother

Leo" G Channing

with an absolute-
20 or 30 other-
fellowmen-
Dr J-

BOSTON
MAY
28

Single 8

Revd Dr Channing
Care of Dr Robert Hare
Philadelphia

No 8

Works

W. E. Channing
May 1841

20 juin 1841

Mon chere Monsieur

J'ai reçu seulement le 5th
Juin de cette année la lettre que vous
aviez écrite pour moi sur la 2e
hait pte l'année passée à Mr Jonathan
Phillips - Je regrette que dans ce
long espace de temps la santé de votre
epse ne soit point améliorée
Il paroit que son estomac le fait beau
coup souffrir, et lui laisse peu de dispo
sition pour jouir des objets qu'un voyage
pourroit offrir à sa curiosité - il
n'a point accompagné Mrs P - lorsqu'
elle a fait une petite excursion aux
Glaciers - il ne sort pas volontiers le
soir, et il me semble ne desirer pas encore
d'autre plaisir que celui de la conver
sation - J'aurois voulu pendant le
peu de jours qu'il a passé ici pouvoir
mieux satisfaire le besoin qu'il en
a; - j'ai vidé mon sac avec lui, le
mieux que j'ai pu; et je lui ai fait
vider le sien, mais depuis près d'une

année j'ai bien peu de chose à dire,
voyant presqu'id personne. Un gonfle-
ment d'estomac accompagné de que je
parle, d'un toute continuel, très fatigant
pour les autres ~~Comme~~ pour moi, me fait
éviter toute conversation, du reste il
ne dérange pas entièrement ma santé
qui se maintient bonne. J'ai trou-
vé M. P. Comme vous l'annonce un
ami fervent de la liberté, un fidèle
qui croit au progrès, quand même
sans doute c'est avec cette ardeur
qu'il faut s'attacher à une bonne
cause. Mais il faut bien se souvenir
que c'est au but seul que nous
devons être fidèle & non aux moyens
Nous en sommes ... pour toutes les
Science Sociale aux tâtonnements de l'expérience
et il devient être long car les résultats
se compliquent toujours de plusieurs
causes; il faut tenir à attendre, et
le nombre des Etats qui font un
quelque ~~Coste~~ mis en expérience est fort
limité. Si nous nous obstinions à
appeler progrès nos expériences. Si
nous ne voulions jamais revenir en

ouvrière des institutions que nous avons
crues bonnes avant de les avoir éprouvées
nous retarderions encore au lieu de l'avancer
la développement de la Science sociale
Pour moi je me flatte d'être autant que
personne fidèle au grand but du perfec-
tionnement et de l'affranchissement
de la race humaine, mais je passe
ma vie à désapprouver à me convaincre
successivement que les moyens sur lesquels
j'avois pour atteindre l'objet
désiré sont ou inefficace ou souvent
dangereux — Ce distinguerai qui le
renouvelle journellement pour des
gens qui doivent être vives, est
peut être une des charpins les plus vifs
de l'age avancé. L'état de notre Suisse, qui
toute fois est heureuse encore malgré
sa politique récente, et non point
par elle, celui de l'Espagne de
Sa révolution celui des colon
Espagnols, dont j'avois si ardem
ment desiré, l'affranchissement
présenteront par malheur des exem
de cette
J'en pourrois trouver
dans la politique changeuse et

qui me paroit si coupable du
ministre libéral que j'avois si
fort desiré à l'Angleterre et
que je vois aujourd'hui tomber
sans regret -

M. Prescott m'avoit déjà récom
mandé il y a une année les
enfans Coffidge, et j'avois
été les voir d'leur pension, et
les prier de se souvenir qui au
besoin ils auroient un moi un
ami - Mon voyage en
Angleterre c'est fait en de ma santé
m'avoir empêché de les revoir depuis.
J'y suis retourné avec ma femme
à la reception de - Le matin
et la matinée de pension qui me
paroissent des gens de beaucoup
de merite, me paroissent très
satisfaite de leur développement sur-
tout de M. du cadet. Il a eu
plus de peine avec les deux jumeaux
pour lesquel il y a eu détruire les
premiers] premiers effets d'un pension
dans les états méridionaux, puis
peut être aussi quelque conséquence

20 juin 1841

de cette indifférentisme partagé
qui semble résulter de leur naissance.
Nous avons vu ces enfans ici Jeudi,
avec quelque autres, et j'ai présidé
à leur jeux, dans les champs assez
bien, que j'ai su, mais comme je
n'ai point des enfans, je dois bien
que je suis beaucoup moins propre
qu'un autre à les protéger à les
a leur pensées et à gagner leur
confiance. Usez en cependant libre-
ment avec moi je vous en prie mon
cher Monsieur, je suis véritablement flatté
quand je reçois une lettre de vous et
heureux quand je vois un voya-
geur qui peut me parle de vous-
et notre hospitalité en si modeste,
si limitée, si inférieure à celle qui
vous exercez en Amérique, si réduisant
à quelque tasse de thé qu'elle ne
peut jamais nous incommoder
et que vous devez la reclamer sans
scrupule pour vos amis. Vous me
donnez presque l'espérance que je

pourrai un jour vous l'offrir à
vous aussi — hélas je ne l'accepte
qu'en hésitant, l'avenir est si sombre
bien court pour moi. Daignez je
vous prie donner de nos nouvelles à
Mr Sedgwick à sa famille et
leur dire tout la tendresse que nous
Seel ma femme et moi pour
elle. Voulez aussi parler de moi
à M. Preston, et à M. Storton — et
leur dire combien ma reconnois-
sance pour la présent qu'ils nous
ont fait, de leur ouvrage, augmen-
ti depuis que j'ai eu le temps
de les bien lire et que j'en
connois toute la valeur

Fernandez

July 1841—

[June 21, 1841]

greater library has been increased by the journals of Chas Hoch. David Wheeler, & a new edition of John Woolman - Have you read Woolman? I was so affected by his journal two or three years ago, that I began a review of it, & went a good way; but was drawn aside by other objects. A greater Catch told me that Charles Lamb used to say, that Woolman drew tears from his eyes. In his exquisite essay on "A Quaker's meeting" he says, "Get the writings of John Woolman by heart." I have read this last week with inexpressible delight - Nichols architecture of the heavens - how it lifts one above the earth, & makes one free of the universe - What a wonderful man is man, who from such slight hints can construct the universe - How petty seem the things of the world after this journey through the creation! Should we explore this creation with such joy, were we not not to be our everlasting inheritance? - Many tells me, your sheet disappointed you - You are indeed called to suffer - But be of good heart - A large share of good has fallen to your share - How many noble minds have been open to you? How few have sent forth their sympathies as free & as joyfully as yourself? And has not

a divine faith identify you at once with suffering & disabhorrence? — You sent me your volume of Bal-
zac - I have feared, the French novels could not be
circulated without hurting some readers, or (ought not to be in your library)
With sincere regard to your family - I am, very truly
Yr friend W E Channing -

1 Parker P III. CIV
2 Abolition -
3 Nichols Archt of Hon

Mrs Edw. Everett 7 Pemberton
Boston.

Boston June 26. 1841

Dear William

I have only time to acknowledge receipt of your package by Mr Crissy. with the check & letters & pamphlets for England — which will be put in the Letter bag for the 1st July —

Walter & Deacon Grant are so over head & ears in the temperance doings of the day, that they can find no time for writing just at present. The former will doubtless send you a full acc at his earliest convenience — Conventions in Counties, are all the go — & the formation of Societies confined to reformed Inebriates, are in progress all over the country.

I made an arrangement with Mr Crissy about the "Book" he has agreed to place them in the best situation for Sales, and to have them advertised as you suggested. 20 Copies were sent yesterday, & 20 go on monday by Railroad. I have sold about 100 Copies, without any other effort than the mere advertising. The Booksellers very generally have purchased in small lots 5 to 10 Copies. They of course do not feel quite as much in earnest to make Sales as they would be, were the whole book under their control But they are perfectly satisfied of two things. First that the book is well executed & cheaper than any other similar work & Second that to sell it so cheap I was compelled to adopt the present plan. I have not made presents

to printers &c — I never liked the idea of bribing the public press. — The work I think will find its way by Advertising. It is amusing however to perceive how shy the press is, in giving any notice. There is a sort of understanding that the recommendation of an author, must follow & only follow the gift of his works — Now I am willing to try reform in this branch of business, & wait patiently the result —

I have not attempted to do much in the City as yet, there are so many families absent — I think Boston will, as soon as I can begin to operate, purchase nearly the amount of the present edition — I have sent a few to New York — Mr Rollins who has not yet returned, agreed to make all necessary arrangements for the sale in that City. — I have sent word to Mr Barnard about the error you detected in the Memoir of Dr T — I have written to Mr Furness — The church, is prospering, beyond our most sanguine expectations, and attracting the kind regards of numbers who can only come occasionally. Our social meetings once a fortnight are deeply interesting & you will be delighted to hear of the influence of the association, upon the young especially young men, who press in great numbers & exceedingly serious, & one particularly I could name, heretofore reckless, who has joined us, after expressing the deepest interest, & contributing to our funds. Love to all — Yours truly

Geo G Channing

W. E. Channing.
June 1841.
No 9

Rev^d Dr Channing
Portsmouth
R I

Channing C

My dear Miss Peabody, Newport July 6. 1841

I thank you for Mr Parker's sermon, & I wish you to thank him for the copy he sent me. You will wish to know my opinion, & though I cannot go into the subject, I feel that I ought to send a line. The great idea of the discourse, the immutableness of Christianity ~~truth~~ I respond to entirely. I have laboured to separate the notion of arbitrariness, positiveness, from mere notion of Xty. That this religion is universal, eternal truth, the expression of the divine mind, & corresponding to the divine principles in human nature, is what I feel perhaps as deeply as any — & I was moved by Parker's strong heart-felt utterance of it — Still there was a good deal in the discourse I did not respond to. I grieved that he did not give some clear, direct expression of his belief in the Xn miracles. His silence under such circumstances makes one fear he does not believe them. I cannot see how the rejection of these can be separated from the rejection of Jesus Xt. Without them he becomes a mere fable; for nothing is plainer, than, that from the beginning miracles constituted his history. There is not a trace of a time when he existed in men's minds without them. His resurrection was always the essential, grand fact in men's impression of him, at least as distinctly recognized as his crucifixion. Miracles enter into all his conceptions of himself as these have been handed down to us. They are so interwoven into all his teachings & acts, that in taking them away we have next to nothing left. Without miracles the historical Christ is gone. No such being is left us. and in losing him how much is left? Reduce Xty to a set of abstract ideas, sever it from its teacher & it ceases to be the "power of God unto salvation". Allow, that it could give us the idea of perfection, which I cannot concede; What I want is not the naked idea, but the existence, the realization of perfection. Some seem to think, that the Idea of Infinite Perfection answers all the purposes of a God. But no: the existence of this perfection is the ground of my hope, my happiness — and so I want the existence of human perfection in truth coming to me from the living soul of Jesus, with his living faith & love; & brought out in his grand & beautiful life, is a very, very different thing from an abstract system. The more I know of Jesus, the less I can spare him, & this place which he fills in my heart, the quickening office which his Character performs is to me no mean proof of his reality & his superhuman greatness. In regard to miracles I never had the least difficulty. The grand miracle, as often has been said, is the perfect divine character of Christ, & to such a being a miraculous mode of manifestation seems

natural.

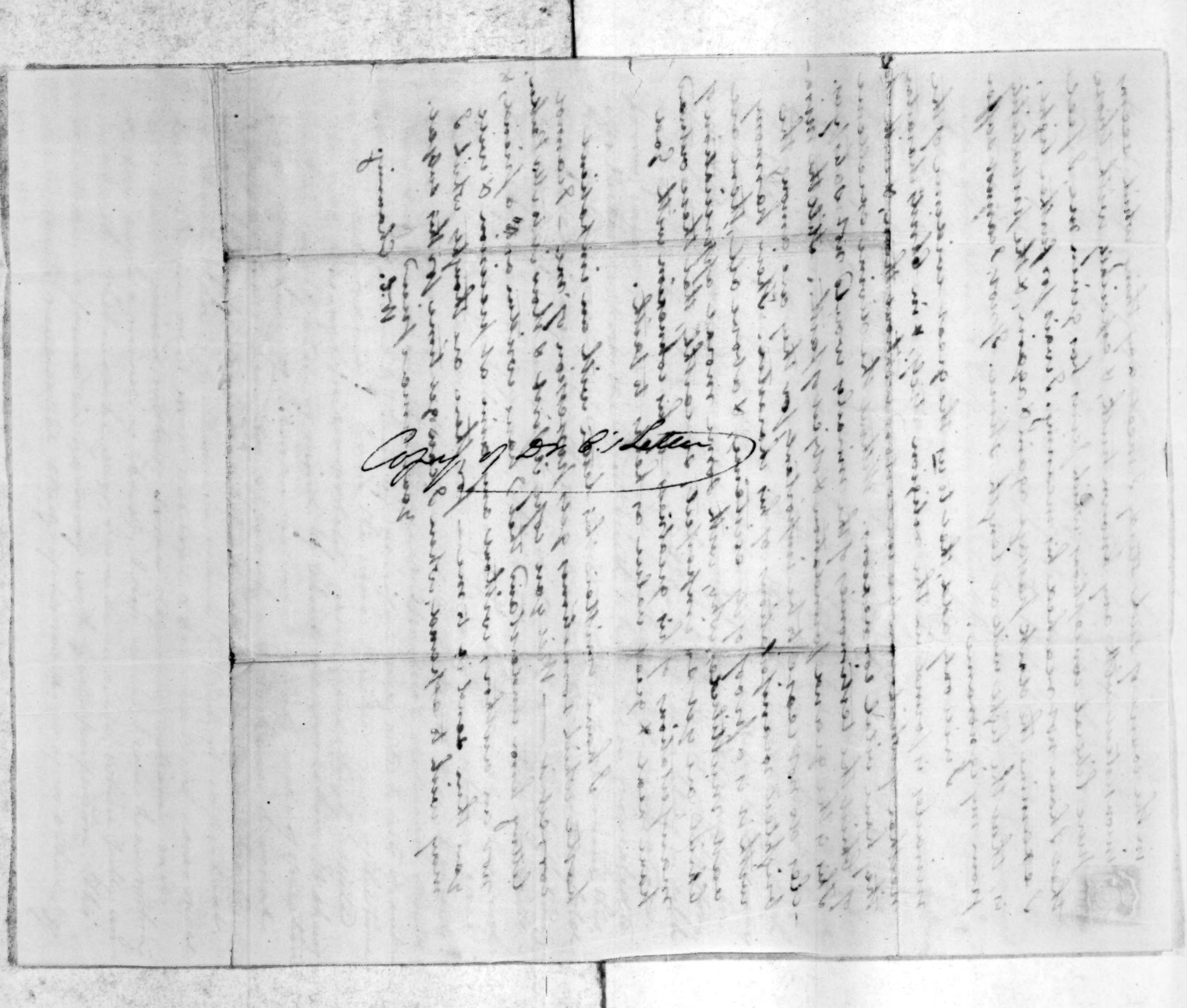
It is by no figure of speak, that I call Christ miraculous; he was more separate from other men, than his acts from other acts. He was the sinless, spotless son of God, distinguished from all other men, by that infinite perfection, freedom from moral evil. He was the perfect image of God, the Perfection of the spiritual nature. Is it not plain, that such a being must have been formed under discipline & influences distinct from all other men? — that he cannot be explained by the laws under which we live? that he is thus a moral miracle, not such as implies any compulsive influence? To such a being, the miracles of Christ's history wonderfully agree. The outward & the inward correspond in God's system. God reveals himself to us by outward material types. So his son is revealed. What beautiful type of Christ's moral healing, quickening power, we have in the miraculous parts of his history. I feel as I read them, that the conception of such a character as Christ, & the unfolding of it in such harmonious acts & operations transcended human power, especially in that low moral age, & that nothing but the truth of the history, nothing but the actual manifestation of such a being in such forms, can explain or account for the gospel narratives. Mr Parker supposes the Christ's truth to have been revealed to him by his moral perfection. I will not stop to examine this, but will only say, that the men to whom Christ was to unfold this truth were unspeakably distant from this perfection, — that they were low, gross, spiritually dead, that the spiritual evidence which was enough for him, hardly gleamed on their darkened understandings. How needed was some outward, visible symbol of the truth to such minds! How did they need, that the great spiritual deliverer should first be made known to them by mensipal, majestick acts of outward deliverance! Even the more spiritual men of that time, who had longings for immortality were exceedingly assisted in their earthly state of mind by Christ's resurrection. It shews great ignorance of human nature, & of God's mode of operation to suppose that he would approach a darkened sensual world by purely spiritual & abstract teaching. As to Christ's authority, there is a sense in which I think it important, and reliance on it most natural & reasonable. I never read a superior mind without some degree of reliance on it. From such a mind as Christ's, I am sure, I can hear nothing but truth. Whatever he says, I am sure, will, when fully understood, be found in harmony with God's perfection. This leads me to reverential study of his words, as of no other. If

in the course of such study I meet any thing which seems inconsistent with any known truth, & especially with those pure liberal conceptions which Jesus has given me, I feel that I have not reached his meaning. I wait for further light, I examine the dark passage again & again, & the probability is, that the light will at length shine. If not, I cannot suffer from my ignorance.

I will only add, that to us the great evidence of the miracles is found in the religion itself, & in Christ's character neither of which can be understood without them, & with which they have vital connexion. Without the divine excellence of Christ the testimonies of the miracles would not satisfy us. This is the grand foundation & object of faith. Still the miracles do not cease to be important for they are among the brightest manifestations of his character. Their harmony with it is a proof of its existence, & above all, there are vast multitudes, who, with some moral appreciation of Christ, are yet so imperfect, so earthly, that these outward manifestations of his greatness & of his connexion with God have real & great value as helps to faith.

I have written this letter with an impatient haste which sometimes gets possession of me — I cannot correct it — Will you copy it first & show it to Mr Parker. letting him understand that I have written as a friend, & not an author, without any aim at precision & will you then send it to me — for there are thoughts which I may wish to expand, when I can get time for the subject.

Your sincere friend
W. E. Channing.



Boston July 10. 1841

Dear William

I received your package by Wm. & deposited the check you enclosed in the mays Bank. You stated in your letter that the amount was $290. You should have put it $270. which was the true amt. I exhibited it to Wm before depositing it. — Your stay light I believe was not injured by the hail, Wm said he would have any repairs made that should be necessary. The other items in your note will be attended to. The Christian Examiner for May, was not sent to me. I asked the agent about it at the time & he said it had been delivered. I will see him again, provided I do not find it at your house — Coal will be dearer this year. The freights from Phil are unusually high & coal at the landings not quite so abundant. the price will be 8 to 8.00 per ton last year 7 @ 7.50 —

I return you Mr Furness letter, that portion relating to the book I have copied —

I am doing quite as well as I expected considering the season of the year, and the very little personal attention I have been able to give to it. — In the autumn I shall proceed more systematically —

Carrol wishes to know if he shall clean the Cistern this year — Broadus has promised to write for the number of the Quarterly, he had quite forgotten about it. — When You go into the City town, please call on my sisters Mrs Rollins & Mrs Reading & take Mary with you, You will oblige me in this. They are staying at Mrs Murrays — & Elizabeth Rollins is with them — Mr Farley

has resigned. The resignation has been accepted & he goes to Brooklyn N Y 1st of August. He is here & preaches at Dedham tomorrow — —

Mr Francis asked me yesterday if Sarah ~~Ripley~~ intended visiting Boston soon, that he had been informed the purchasers of her land were anxious to get possession. I told him that Miss G was quite lame & that I did not believe she could take so long a journey at present — I had better write him a few lines —

Yours truly

G G Channing —

We are all well — Mary is decidedly better — Deaths in this City last week — 16 —!!! I do not believe there is a healthier spot on the face of the earth —

Dr Wm E Channing

Newport

R I

Mass

Dec 10 1841

Wm E Channing

New York, July, 17. 1841.

Dr. Channing

Rev. & Dear Sir —

Your kindly reception and notice of my communication — somewhat unceremoniously solicited — puts me under very special obligations. I am flattered by the attentive perusal you have evidently given to the little essay in question, and the candid remarks which it has elicited show me that I was not mistaken in the anticipated response of a liberal Christian mind to an appeal such as I have ventured to make to its reflection. There would seem to be a kind of instinct of recognition in the true spirit of free inquiry, which soon makes it at a loss to discover the counterpart of itself; and most heartily do I subscribe to the justice of your remark — that, "the abstinence of opinion is argued

to Christ would not amount to much, would Christians fully & duly lay open their minds to one another in the spirit of love." — By such a spirit would I hope even to be guided and governed. Without it all quest of truth is little better than a random sort of gossiping.

In reply to your enquiry as to the precise import of what I say relative to the identity of Christ & the ancient Shekinah, I am well aware that the critical reader will find a hitch exactly in the spot where you detect it, but am I at all certain of being able to afford a satisfactory solution. The fact is, in this and similar other points of grave moment in the compass of revelation, I have supposed that I had satisfied every fair and reasonable demand by establishing the fact of a certain mode of Scriptural diction, whether I can understand fully or reconcile or imperfectly intelligibly entirely the included ideas or not.

I find, as the result of my own biblical researches, that I am continually thrown back upon certain ultimate statements to which I am at a great loss to affix clear and definite ideas, especially as to the exact manner in which the admitted fact or doctrine holds true. Thus, for example, I cannot question but that the Jewish atoning sacrifices stood in some way an intimate typical or foreshadowing relation to the atoning work of Jesus, but wherein precisely it consisted I find it very difficult to define. And so the eminently of the N.T. doctrine of the resurrection of the dead. I confess it conveys no distinct conception to my mind, however rigidly scanned, unless I make the term by nonsense with immutability, and interpret it of the development of a new form of existence at death, which I have a strong suspicion is the true import of the phrase. But this is a view of the

subject a good deal at variance with the accredited sentiments of Christendom and one doubtless not easily to be advanced.

As far in regard to the Shekinah, it strikes me that my chain of induction does lead insistibly to the conclusion, that this term — Jehovah — Angel of Jehovah — are all equivalents, and all legitimately convey the idea of some visible symbol which the Infinite Spirit — probably in condescension to human weakness — was pleased to ordain as a representative to the senses of his living and agency, and to denominate by his own titles. The evidence of this as a fact is scattered very abundantly through many texts. But this Jehovah or Shekinah — this visible Deity — is known, if I mistake not, on good philological grounds, to be the same with the divine Word, and the Word is Christ, or human language is a perfect enigma.

Assuming this chain of argum-

thus as fairly speaks out, I see such a thing
I am not warranted in saying that this
O.T. appearance was an adumbration
of Christ — that as a preintimation of him
how it was substantiated in that
mysterious theanthropic person whom
the Scriptures set forth as the Mes-
siah — the Savior of the world.

But if you should go further
and press me as to the precise manner
in which the substance corresponds
with the shadow, I should no doubt
quickly show myself at fault, for
I confess I do not understand it. The
real constitution of Christ's person is
to me the greatest mystery in the uni-
verse. But I should still be disposed
to contend, that my inability to form
to myself perfectly clear ideas on
the subject was no valid objection
to the views presented. The true ques-
tion methinks is, — have I fairly rep-

instructed the language of holy writ?
If so, I cannot justly be held responsible for
any sequences which may still rest upon
the general theme. Inspiration shall in-
voke and give forms of speech which
will not well brook a searching analysis.
What is the precise meaning of the august
designation — "I Am that I am"? And so
of multitudes of other phrases. Yet, consid-
ering the recondite nature of the subject,
perhaps a degree of obscurity is no detri-
ment to the inspiration it teaches. To the
finite the Infinite must always be more
or less incomprehensible.

When I find the Scriptures unconsciously applying the titles of Deity to a visible pillar of Cloud with which he was mysteriously associated, it would seem to be a gratuitous wonder that should be excited by finding them bestowed upon a living, intelligent, exalted being, like Jesus of Nazareth. Yet if any man should, from this phraseology, require me upon pain of exclusion from Christian fellowship to reduce the inference of the threefold distinction, my moral and rational nature alike

once risen in rebellion against it.

I must confess to some doubt at the fulness and freedom with which you affirm your belief of the indwelling of the Godhead in Jesus. Yet I have long thought there was no sufficient reason why Unitarians should not make very large concessions on this head, or why they should scruple from calling Christ 'God', inasmuch as the Scriptures do certainly sanction this appellation when the symbols of the divine presence. But I suppose they are repelled from this mode of diction in consequence of its being understood to involve the admission of the doctrine of the Trinity — a doctrine by which I do not allow my own conclusions to be embarrassed at all. It is a point on which I neither affirm nor deny. It may be true for aught I know; but not finding it to my mind a matter of revelation, I have nothing to say about it. The true Divinity of Christ stands in my view entirely disconnected with any such influence.

I consider your suggestions — so candidly offered — as entitled to my deepest consideration. The objection to regarding Christ as the presiding Spirit of the Jewish economy, drawn from the apparent non-recognition of that fact by the N.T. writers is certainly very strong. Yet I do not despair of finding some way of getting over it. As also in regard to the grounds of

If you have any refs. on Exodus, I should be obliged to have them. I had in mind Deut. xxxiii. 2. Ps. xxxiv. 29–35. And ch. xli. 34. ch. xxiii. 20–23, &c.

The usual to grandi respecting the Word. If I find you became in a Measure committed to a former set of different construction, I should be disposed to leave the matter to a fresh examination.

Rev. William G. Hawkins
Norfolk

Aug 5 1841

It would afford me great pleasure to confer with you on a variety of topics pertaining to the common faith. Perhaps I may yet have this privilege as I expect to be in Boston for some weeks in the coming fall. In the mean time

I remain very respectfully & cordially Your friend & brother G. Burgess

Boston July 26. 1841

Dear William

I received yours of the 24th with your Wifes Postcripts annexed. I have sent by your man the two Books you ordered from the Book Store, — the book from Miss Peabody, — the half Ream of paper from Ewings — 10 lbs cocoa & 15 lbs Sago The latter is very scarce at present. probably arrivals from Calcutta will furnish a supply shortly.

The Christian Teacher, I sent in my last packag by Mr Rollins. The Quarterlies are not out yet. —

With regard to the Book. I can only say that my original plan was to get off the same at the lowest possible price. I may be troubled some with the apathy of the Book sellers. One advantage I have in this way, which I could not have secured by the common method, viz I run little or no risk. The season to has not been favourable. The extreme heat has driven most of the reading folks away, as the autumn approaches there will I know be a good demand — Perhaps it was not so wise in me to levy the whole cost of the plates on this edition. I can remedy this difficulty however if it should be found to be insuperable, on the balance of the Edition. Mr Farley sold the 20 Copies I sent him at once, He will operate for me in Brooklyn & N Y, He goes to the first Place next Sunday. —

Yesterday was the most oppressive day of the season. At 5 P M. we had a squall, wind changed to the North & rain fell during the evening. To day we have glorious weather.

Yours truly

W G Channing

The grand object of govt - is the
right ~~& respect~~ ~~the very same~~
~~of the conscience of~~ a
Head of a family -
great supposed -
good done -
confidence exerted -
& pledged by this -
but there can't even seem cause to
keep

Rev. Dr Channing
Portsmouth

Please indeed excuse to
me one word on my part
nothing to do with history & govt -
but is excluded Inasmuch
the whole of life - Now this is
as intimate as it can be to empire
& touch on chords of prayer, & hang
no comment on us Out of us we shape to suit
his pretended ~~[illegible]~~ There is ~~[illegible]~~ one
rule and is only the vanities
of human relation, & trust is
to ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] seen to a
human one & noble event
guide to heaven
Let him this end
[illegible] us
only as revelation as science -

History is embalmed chalk as a
record & after a while men,
— of deeds [illegible] of note.

July 26 1841
No 11 -

Newport R.I. Augt 8 - 1841 -

My dear Sir -

I thank you by my speedy reply how acceptable your letter was to me. Its sentiments indeed encouraging & delightful to me, not for any self-ish reason, not because I am included in its liberality, but for its own sake, because it is the spirit of Xty, & such as must shield always therein towards man - I certainly ought not to subject myself of taking pleasure in another's candour, because I am sheltered under it - for I have learned to live without expectance of candor. I have passed nearly forty years under its mask reproach, denunciation & proscription. I have been deprived not merely of good name, but of what is far dearer to a man of no small degree of the same influence which I am found to exert - & yet I have made no angry complaint - perhaps in my love of

quiet, retired thoughts. I have not been sensible enough to the many favors done me - & invite not liberality towards myself; but when it is extended to me, I welcome it, especially as I see in it the sign of a better day, & a brighter manifestation of the Spirit of our religion -

I agree with you that by a comparison of the Scriptures we may arrive at a perfect, correct, we may imperfectly understand, but, correct, we may be sure, ascertain some important truth. We are bound however to penetrate into its meaning as far as possible. If it gives us no ideas, it is not right to us. If it involve to our apprehension ideas not reconcilable, we may know that we mistake it some error. For such there is a want of consistency in your views of the subject before us. You make it or the "word" the the kingdom. You also call it the "kingdom

Spirit" of the Jewish economy. At the same time you make the Shekinah a "visible phenomenon", & clearly intimate that it was not an intelligent agent. You hold truly that any medium of divine manifestation, whether intelligent or not, is called an angel. I understand you to teach, that the Shekinah was not an intelligent angel. How then was it, the presiding Spirit, with which the idea of wherein intelligence is inseparably associated -

On another point, as to your consistency I have doubts. You speak generally of it as the Shekinah - but sometimes of the Shekinah as the Shadow of it. Is the substance. In Heb "the symbols of the substantiated". Thus doctrine meets my views precisely. The Shekinah was a glorious type of it. Both were manifestations of God - the former, material or visible,

the latter spiritual. The former truly foreshadowed the latter. But the shadow & substance are not the same, & yet the identity of X^t & the Shekinah seems to be your doctrine -

Let me make another objection, which is not too minute. The "word" is not spoken of as the Shekinah. It dwelt in the Shekinah - pitched its tent in the human form of X^t - became incarnate -

I have not seen your work & cannot judge of the evidence it gives of X^t having been the Jehovah-angel - My objection to it already stated is stated, & this objection may be stated in another form. The reason I have given back - yet only for the ~~because the~~ language of X^t is singularly full of her consciousness. For example, we now discover in very many passages unintelligible at the time, her deep consciousness of her relation to

the whole scene, & of his apprehension & death. Now had Jesus felt himself the God of the Jews, who had been intimately united with them thro' their past history, this consciousness must have come out, if not very clearly at the moment, yet so as to be seen afterwards, especially as he so often referred to the past-

I have read Milton's Lycidas & the Ingoldsby Legends & the Archangel. I read many years ago a work in which it is treated with much ability, Henry Taylor's, "Letters to or from Ben Mordecai" or some such title. Have you ever seen it - If not, I recommend it to your attention.

You say that the Unitarians might make "many concessions" to the Jews - It is true. I would admit most of the Unitarian language - not only on the Trinity, but the atonement. I could say because that it led to magnify

the law, to satisfy divine justice, & that God cannot forgive without manifesting his displeasure at sin. But I cannot think with Tally- and that the are of language is to hide our thoughts. Such appearances to those from whom we really differ seem to me to be at variance with "truth & godly sincerity". I know not where they will stop. They also obstruct the progress of truth, & to the truth every Xn must be willing to be a martyr. Little more the temptation which demands such concessions as a wrong to our common Lord & Master, & to the human mind, which must not be debarred from seeking truth & giving utterance to its deep convictions. In saying this, I do not speak as a Unitarian, but an independent Xn. I have little or no interest in Unitarianism as a sect. I have hardly any things to do with them. I can endure no sectarian bonds. With Dr Priestley, a good & great man, who had merit to be an

produces the late Unitarian movement, I have less sympathy than with many of the "Orthodox" — I shall soon publish a discourse on "The church" which I will send you, & which will show my position on this subject — I would not have you imagine that any sectarian feeling prevents my advances to other sects —

You speak of seeing us Boston in the autumn — It will give me pleasure to see you; though I must forewarn you, that my mind has been directed very little of late to critical inquiries, & I shall have little with which to repay your treasures. It is so long since I have studied the common arguments, that I have almost forgotten even parts of the argument for or against this or that doctrine. I shall have to go to the Scriptures as a new book — & lay my mind open to new impressions from them — I hope my illegible writing will not discourage you — I must write fast if at all —

Very sincerely
Your friend

Wm. E. Channing —

Professor George Bush,

New York-

New York, Aug. 10. 1841

Rev. & Dear Sir

I snatch a few moments on the eve of my departure from the city to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 8th, for which I thank you very sincerely.

I did perhaps well for you patience that my time is so short as to allow little more than the simple acknowledgement. Not that I have the least disposition to urge the little matter of criticism to an elaborate discussion; for I am persuaded that we can mutually be ready to do justice to the causes which go to shape each other's moral opinions, that we can neither of us deem it very important whether there be any surrender of various impressions or not. I am conscious of taking the full force of your objections, and esteem it a favor that they came before me from such a source,

and in a form so distinct and palpable. Probably at some of the time and in some other manner I may feel more like giving up my views as a man', and answering you.

But the general tone of your communication awakens other than critical or controversial sentiments. It seems to breathe that peculiar kind of savoriness — more sensible perhaps from being more concentrated — which has made me so long an admirer of the general spirit of your writings. While I have been unable to adopt, in many of its features, their theology, their humanity in the mean time has spoken to my heart; and this is intrinsically so strong a solvent, that not many are the hard things upon which it will not act like Hannibal's vinegar upon the Alpine rocks. Of the two, the humanity is certainly in my eye the most powerful element, and must mutually I think be the chief agent in melting down the icy indu-

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patients of creeds made systems into the wide sea of a general philanthropy.

I am with you a great abominator of sects in religion. Years ago I cut loose from all their technical entanglements, and planted myself on the broad ground of independent Christian liberty. My associations have been and still are mostly with orthodox christians, but I am not sworn to their words, nor can I stifle the power of attraction that draws me kindly towards all pure spirits in the universe.

It is not unnatural that you should suppose that my principal drafts upon you in personal intercourse would be in the line of philology and exegesis, but the truth is, the great theme with me is human destiny, and in broaching this I am sure I should strike a common cord. All my studies, critical and scientific, run continually upon the solution of my mind of this problem, - What is the ultimate destiny of man as an individual and as a race?

On this point I seem to myself to have reached some important conclusions, but the avenue through which I arrive at them is so unique and peculiar, that I find but little sympathy in holding them, and my chief help I will find much from you. Nevertheless I shall look forward with considerable hope of some day having the privilege of pleasant conference

Aug. 18th 1841

Rev. William S. Hanna
Newton
N. J.

Miss M. Hanks
Seminary Hill
Va.

On this and kindred subjects. — Should you remain at Newport a few weeks I may see you there, as I am going to sojourn a while with a friend at Providence. Perhaps I may visit Newport. But I have only room to renew the assurance of my cordial esteem.

Yr. Brother
G. Bush

Dear William Boston Sept 18. 1841

The plot seems to deepen. Your Letter to day dated the 16 th. informs me that you have received a packet of Sermons from Philadelphia notwithstanding your order to the contrary. How do you account for the bundle sent me with my name in large letters.

Having been disappointed in getting your Sermons On board the Steamer, for causes already explained. I had to look about me for some other mode of conveyance Fortunately Walter came in to my office Yesterday, & informed me that Captain Dumaresq — (pronounced Dumerick) with his Lady were to leave this day for Liverpool, & that Mrs D would take the package of Sermons — I went to work, directed them in the best manner according to your list, — those for Mr Rathbone in one package & those to Mr V in another — putting the whole under cover to Mr R to whom I wrote a few lines, requesting him in your name to forward the bundle to Mr Vaughan London by private hand. In Hedderwick's Copy I made the corrections as requested. By this time they are on Ship board for I carried them myself last evening to Mrs D's house —

The Caledonia arrived this morning early. You have no letters. by her. —

Yours truly
G & C —

Elevate of spirit is the
grand thing -

Mere knowledge does not
elevate - It is a means - it
takes place of gross pleasures -

It exercises intellect - but
does not necessitate spiritualize

Studies witht, unprofitable as they
speak of infinite -

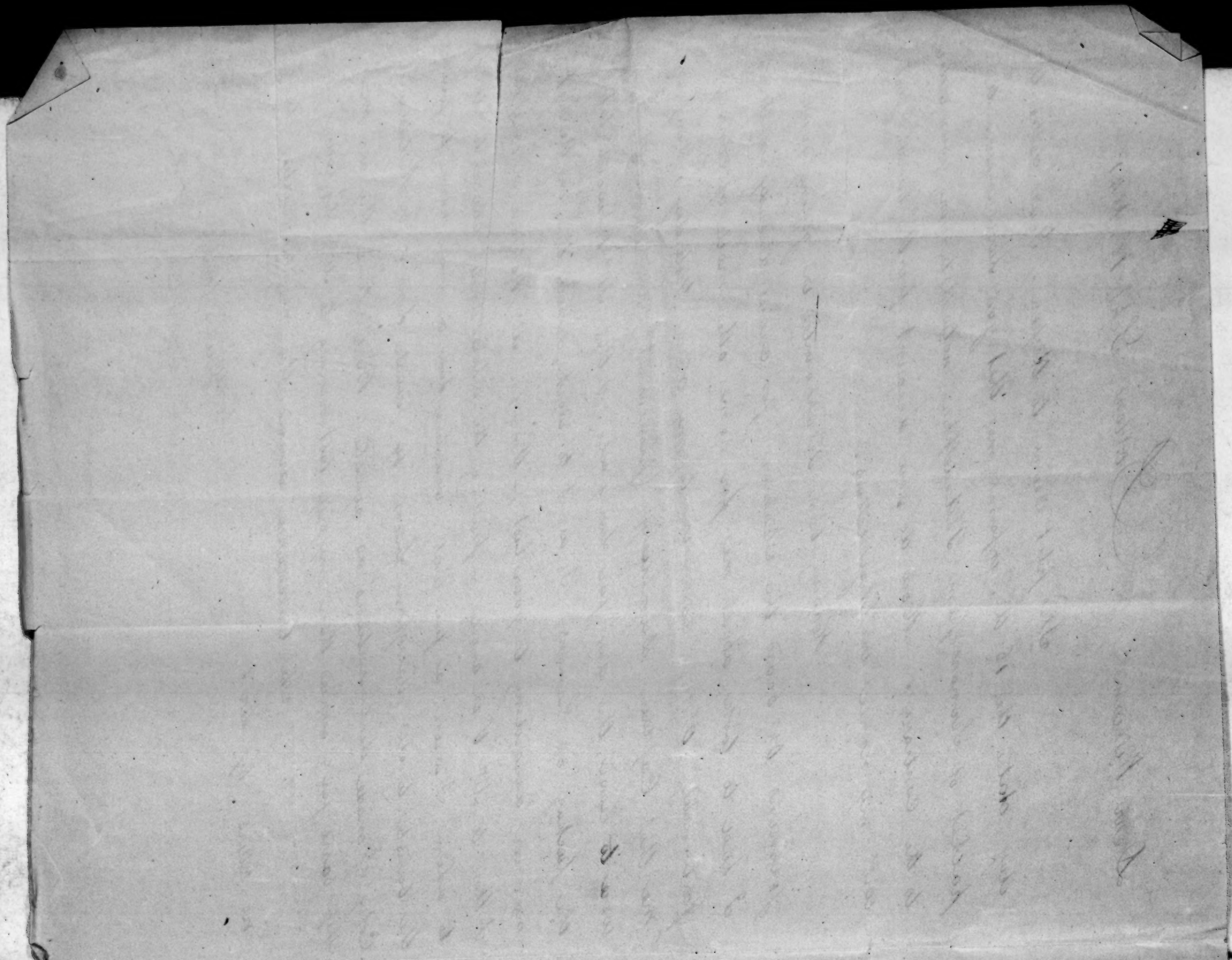
It renders noble the
charm of all study -

We must get into spiritual
world -

Books, the true value - few
good - few can see - are
wise -

We need not many, but good
books

We hurt a life - a pledge -
impure - not immortal -



The world to be pursued with
patience to mind of what
it must be reached to
Always unbent, must sometimes
be seen - of sight to
light obscure it - Must ask
in ask -

Is it the great art of religious liberty, to let the
true above calculation, pre-
II Time, to idea of infinite
duty, to which ah is to be sacrifice

BOSTON
SEP

Rev. Dr Channing
Newport
R.I.

4

Do we ever know any thing of
a right - unite & reverence
this region -

knowledge, [illegible], ennui - ah
us[illegible] what higher -

The assent of mind to some
things as true world, the true
interest, proof, eye -

Newport - Sept 24-1841-

My dear Sir-

I thank you for the communication you made me not long ago of tidings from Mr Combe - & when you write & beg you to convey to him my friendly remembrances - & write him not long ago. I should be glad to see the letter to which you refer, for he is a very clever, & Dr Follen told me that he had met no foreigner who understood German so well or as well. That country is very interesting & full of a romance - under despotism there is much freedom of thought. With a plodding industry, long join coldness & speculation & imagination - & what is more striking, they are said to be licentious in the sexual relations & a moral people in other respects. Their intellectual

influence on Europe is greater than that of other people - I must therefore wish help to comprehend them."

Your account of the last session of the institute is encouraging - I rejoice that both my brothers will be with you - I enter into the importance of your work - you have had a hard task, but more favorable for the discussion, than circumstances under which you have carried it on. The great work of nature are in their first stages secret & slow so whole, & this is true of not a few social labors, on which the prosperity of the world chiefly depends - At this day, how obscure are the questions about agriculture or industry the country - & which the multitude look to as matters of life & death - whilst the great agencies which are to decide the future, & to be

felt when we are all forgotten, hardly perhaps
draw a thought - In me there is no title in the
Commonwealth to unpassing admit that of the Secre-
tary of the B of E -

I am truly sorry not instructed to
learn from Dr Howe, that your strength is rein-
ing under your labours - The rule is, when we
have a warning of this kind, to stop at once -
your cause does not demand a martyr. You
can serve it best by gaining strength - per-
I know no body to take your place - Dr
It may be him prepared to go a tour, as
offered himself as a companion - The tempta-
tion I should thank you hardly able to
withstand - I hope you will not stop at half-
means, which have done you little good, & make
an entire change in your mode of life for a
time - Time is true economy of time, & your know-
dge of the physical laws will leave you with-

out excuse, if you go on to circulate them—

Very truly
Your friend
Wm E Channing—

Wm E. Channing
Sept. 24 1841

Horace Mann Esq.
Boston
Mass.

Aud 1841. Sept 26. 1841—

19 dec 1841

Mon cher Monsieur

Mad Coolidge est arrivée depuis quelque jour a Genève elle m'apporte une longue et très aimable lettre de vous nous desirions bien ardemment ma femme et moi pouvoir lui rendre agreable le séjour a notre pays - mais helas je suis bien malade - je suis depuis dix huit mois dans un état de souffrance non interrompu d'etouffement surtout qui me rend très peu capable de tout effort pour parler, et mon pays est plus malade encore, jamais peut-être de calamité de honte on n'avoit vu à Genève Jadis que la patrie est si malheureuse aucune des Geneviès qui se respectent ne veulent participer à aucune fête, se trouver à aucune assemblée - Avant hier que Mad Coolidge etoit chez nous ne pouvoit inviter pour la rencontrer que des etrangers - La revolution qui le 22 Novembre dernier a renversé notre constitution a mis une terme a notre prosperité en servent pour repondre d'une maniere bien funeste a votre lettre sur les esperance de la democratie, qui je recevois presque meme temps - C'est un bien petit point que le notre, et rien presque qu'une poute dans l'espace, cependant notre revolution

est un grand événement dans l'histoire de la liberté, c'est un grand triomphe pour les idées serviles, une grande démenti pour toutes les espérances des gens de bien aussi la douleur que j'en ressens qui est intense seroit encore bien vive quand même je ne serois point Genevois - Je pense que vous avez à peine une idée de cet événement si la port veux de charger sous bande d'une petite brochure que je viens de publier, j'essayerais de vous l'envoyer au même temps que cette lettre, mais cette brochure et tout ce que je puis dirai ne vous présentera jamais à cette distance que des notions bien vagues notre constitution étoit purement democratique c'est a dire que nous n'avions ni aucune distinction de naissance ni aucune autorité, aucun corps qui se perpetuat par lui même, tout pouvoir partoit du peuple et retournoit au peuple, ce n'est pas que le nom d'aristocrates n'ait souvent été donné ici a ceux qui portoient des habits et des chapeaux, non des restes des culottes a ceux qui travailloient de leurs têtes et non de leurs mains - le pouvoir moderateur dans cette democratie etoit uniquement le temps, nous avions eu le bonheur de l'adopter pour notre legislation des formes lentes qui prote[illegible] une discussion libre qui obligeoit à la laisser mûrir avant que peut être une désolation ne qui empechoient les surprises

Notre système étoit en tout le gouvernement du plus grand nombre, au lieu du chef et la République nous en avions quatre, notre senat de 25 membres étoit aussi nombreux qu'il pouvait être sans perdre toute dignité - notre legislateur de 25 membres comprenoit à peu près tous les hommes qui (sur 58000 habitans) étoient en état de motiver leur opinion ou leur sentiment, notre corps electoral comprenoit tout le votes de ceux qui prenoit un interet quelconque à la patrie, un intérêt il falloit le manifester en payant une contribution volontaire d'trois pauc (25 f un dollar) aus depens de l'Etat pour jouir des droits de citoyens Il faut dire que dans notre malheureuse Europe ou la trouvoit stupefie si souvent ceux qui beaucoup d'artisans n'avoient pas voulu faire cet légère sacrifice volontaire pour avoir une patrie - Mais ce n'est encore là l'épie des avantage - nous jouissions de toutes habitudes de patriotisme faisoient qui toute Genevois qui jouissoit de quelque loisir croyit devoir tout son tems, toutes ses famille à la patrie - les places ne rapportoient aucun emolument, la plus payée ne rapportoit guère plus de 200 f par année - cependant tous les citoyens se disputoient pour elles leurs veilles, domestiques, donnant leurs tems, toute leur capacité à la patrie comme vis a vis dans l'Eglise catholique

des ordres religieux se dévouer au service des hopitaux uniquement pour l'amour de Dieu et de l'humanité. De que le service public ne rapporte point d'argent il ne donnoit aussi ni pouvoir ni credit, il n'y avoit pas une place subalterne qui un magistrat put donner à une des creatures il n'obtenoit ni respect exterieur ni presque consideration, la recompense toute entiere pour des fatigues journalieres souvent pour des dangers nombreux etoit dans la seule satisfaction de la conscience

Jamais il ne s'est dirigé contre le gouvernement une plainte d'injustice d'abus de faveur de partialité, jamais une soupçon sur la pureté dans la maniement des deniers publics n'a terni la reputation d'aucune d'eux; tout etoit public dans les comptes tout etoit soumis aux yeux de tous les citoyens, mais aussi cette administration vertueuse avoit été couronnée par de succès sans exemples avec nos foibles moyens nous ne portions point envie aux Grands Etats. Geneve que les Francois nous avoient laissée dans le bourbier et les ruines devenoit rapidement une de plus belle ville de l'Europe etoit celle ou le promenades etoient le mieux salubres pour les fortunes et le salubrité de tous. L'education qui on donnoit chez nous etoit célebre en Europe, notre clergé venoit puiser l'instruction les talents et les mœurs, le premier sang dans l'Europe

19 dec 1841

protestante, une capital d'environ 3 millions de francs mis à intérêt et administré gratuitement, suffisoit pour payer le education et le culte un exemple si touchant que l'économie & l'utilité peuvent accomplir — Il n'y avoit pas une plainte et pas une haine — Eh bien tout cet admirable edifice été renversé en un jour par un inconcevable populaire De misérable journalistes avoient été travaillé depuis six mois à tenir les hommes, à attaquer la calomnier — Ils en avoient bouleversé aucune des ennemis publique dans les lois soit de peur qu'on ne les confondit en leur répondant — de même dans leur ils à des idées si vagues qu'on ne pouvoit les saisir, ou bien il se cachoient sous les usages de la plus sotte logie elles jouissent pas encore, mais il seroit à l'oreille des plus imbecille parmi les artisans, il parloient des besoins du jour la Société économique, c'est le corps qui paie le culte et l'education, au lieu de trois millions disoient ils, c'en étoit vingt — c'en étoit 40 — Ils promettoient de la partager entre tous les citoyens de sorte, que chacun eut trois francs à manger par jour sans travailler Il avoit et avec cet absurd projet ils ameutoient durant la dernière population avec laquelle ils vinrent nous assiéger le 22 Novembre dans les Conseils représentatifs — ils demandèrent les ministre, et les engagèrent à [illegible] des

des ordres religieux se dévouer au service des hopitaux uniquement pour l'amour de Dieu + de l'humanité. De que le Service publique ne rapporte point d'argent il ne donnoit aussi ni pouvoir ni credit, il n'y avoit pas une place tubaterne qui un magistrat put donner a une des creatures il n'obtenoit ni respect exterieur ni presque consideration, la recompense toute entiere pour les fatigues journalieres pour tous les degouts + des dangers nombreux etoit dans la seule satisfaction de la conscience

Jamais il ne s'est dirigé contre le gouvernement une plainte d'injustice d'abus de faveur de partialité, jamais une soupçon sur la pureté dans la maniement des denier public n'a le reputation d'aucune d'eux; tout etoit public dans les comptes tout etoit soumis aux yeux de tous les citoyens, mais aussi cette administration vertueuse avoit été prononcée par de Suisses sans exemple avec nos foible moyens nous ne portions point envie aux Grands Etats. Genève que les Francois nous avoient laissée dans le boue et les ruines devenoit rapidement une de plus belle ville de l'Europe tout elle ou le promenades etoient le mieux salubres pour les jouissance et le salubrité de tous. L'education qui on donnoit chez nous etoit celebre en Europe, notre clergé avoit pour institution les talents + les mœurs, le premier sang dans l'Europe

19 dec 1841

protestante, une capital d'environ 3 millions de pauvres mis à intérêt et administré gratuitement, suffisoit pour payer l'education et le culte un exemple si touchante que l'association économie & liberté peuvent accomplir — Il n'y avoit pas une plainte et pas une haine — Eh bien tout cet admirable edifice été renversé en un jour par un inconcevable populaire De misérable journalistes avoient ils travaillé depuis six mois à semer les haines, à attaquer, à calomnier — Ils en avoient voulu aucune des ennemis publique dans les conseil de peur qu'on ne les confondit en leur répondant — de même dans leur ils à des idées si vagues qu'on ne pouvoit les saisir, ou bien il se cachoient tous les usages de la plus subtilogie elles pouvoient paroitre, mais il seroit à l'oreille des plus imbecille parmi les artisans, il parloient des besoins am par la société économique, c'est le corps qui paie le culte et l'education; au lieu de trois, millions disoient ils, c'en étoit vingt — c'en étoit 40 — Ils promettoient de le partager entre tous les citoyens de sorte, que chacun eut bons francs à manger par jour sans travailler davantage et avec cet absurde projet ils ameutoient la derniere populace avec laquelle ils vinrent nous assiéger le 22 Novembre dans les Conseil representatif — ils demandoient les ministre, et les engagerent a [illegible] des

dis[illegible] à tous les crimes, tandis qu'ils
nous tenaient impunément ils et hier
la belle assemblage si avant deux heures
nous ne fussions assemblée d'une convention, une assemblée constituante — Elle a
déjà siégé hier et avant hier et son premier acte a été de supprimer la prime par
laquelle depuis que la République est
s'honorait tous les jours nos assemblées c'est
ainsi que le peuple le plus libre de l'
ancienne Europe sait montrer indigne de
la liberté, qu'il a trahi en quelque sorte
le pour tout le genre humain — Je
m'arrête car je vois bien que ma lettre
va finir sans fin, mais cher ber l — ne croyez
pas pouvoir juger nos vieilles [illegible] de
[illegible] [illegible] de nos vieilles celle de
l'ancienne amitié — j'aurais désolé
bien des choses sur les différences — il
vaut mieux en rire finir avec mon
papier en vous assurant de mon
respect —

Boston. Dec 21 – 1841

My dear Mrs Child –

I received at Rhode Island a letter from our common friend, Mrs Foster, in which something was said, implying that you both supposed me to have declined taking the anti-slavery standard. I intended to write you a line on the subject – but a very engrossing business prevented. I take you are now aware, that I became a subscriber to that paper soon after I learned that it had passed into your hands – & perhaps the occasion will allow me to express the strong interest I take in you & your labours. You have suffered much for a great cause; but you have not suffered without the sympathy, respect & affection of

some, I hope not a few, whose feelings have not been ex pressed - Among these I may number myself. I am regret that when you were so near me -, I saw so little of you - I know that you have higher motives & consolations than the sympathy of your fellow creatures, nor do I offer mine because I attach any great value to it but it is a relief to my own mind, to thank you for what you have done for the oppressed, & to express the pleasure & I take profit which I have received from the various efforts of your mind. I have been delighted to see in your "Letter" in the Standard such sure marks of a fresh, lively, & expansive spirit, to see that the flow of generous noble feeling has been in no degree checked by the outward discouragements of life - The world's frowns can do us little harm if they do not blight our spirits, & we are

are under Obligation ~~under~~ to all, who teach us, not
in words but in life, that there is an inward
power which can withstand all the adverse
forces of the world - With the best wishes for
your health & much,

I remain yr sincere friend,

Wm E Channing -

Mrs L Maria Child,

New York.

NEW YORK
Aug 17

Rev Dr Channing
from Mrs. Child
New York

Boston. Decr 30 - 1811 -

My dear Sir.

Your well known kindness encourages me to make a request. I ask leave to send me the publick documents which relate to Slavery & the slave-trade. In the newspapers, I get them in fragments, & they are easily lost,

I wait solicitously for the action of Congress on the case of the Creole. England I doubt not will hold the high ground she has taken. An Englishman lately said to me, "I would sooner give up Canada than give up a slave", & he spoke, I trust, the sentiment of the nation. How liberal & humane, how just our country, how zealous of its attachment to freedom, should come in conflict with another, became

the latter declares, that whoever touches her soil is pre- at present in Paris, speaking of our pecuniary deficiencies & sins, writes me, "We, (Americans) are ashamed of our country & exposed to daily mortifications on account of the disreputable into which every thing American has fallen throughout all classes of Europeans". I fear, that we are to plunge in to deeper infamy, are to sacrifice ourselves against the principles of justice & humanity, which other nations have adopted, are to throw ourselves in the way of the advancing civilization & Christianity of our age. The free states have been accustomed to succumb to the arrogance of the South on the subject of slavery, that I cannot but fear. The New York Courier announces, that the question of annexing Texas may be brought forward during this session, & though

this would perhaps be a more salutary measure than dissolution of the union
it is possible, that the North may submit to —
than no compromise or arrangement be made by which
the subject of slavery may be taken out of Congress, or
detached from national politics[2]. The free states, I
think, should give every pledge that they will not
exert the power of the General or State-governments
for the purpose of abolishing or acting on
slavery in the slave states, any more than in for-
eign countries, & on the other hand, they should
insist on being released from all obligation to give
support to slavery. Let them leave the subject as
to the action of the slave states, interfering nei-
ther to uphold or destroy. I beg you to excuse
the length of this letter. The subject is so
interesting, that when I touch it, I cannot
easily leave it — very truly
yours

Wm E Channing —

Rec. Dr. Channing

Robert C Winthrop Esq., &c

Washington,

D C —

1842 Jan C

at all "willing to give my views to the world, but because if was not written for the press, & that more, because the publication of a letter without the writer's consent seems to me a breach of confidence & tends to prevent that freedom of communication on which the benefit & pleasure of this mode of intercourse depend. In saying this I do not mean to say, that my confidence & regard towards you are at all diminished. It is the custom of our times to make too free with letters, & you felt that you were acting for a great public interest. I am giving an abstract judgment - of to the letter in question, it is too unimportant to occupy the space I have allowed it -

Very truly
& friend
Wm. E. Channing -

It will give me a pleasure to see you when you visit Boston -

Jan. 1842.
W. E. Channing
D 25
A. 37

PAID

Rev. Adin Ballou,
Mendon,
Mass.

C

Dear Sir

I inclose my check on the Mass^{tts} Bank for Mrs Channing's share of the income, derived from Mrs Mary Gibbs Estate, payable this day.— Respectfully offering you the compliments of the season — — — I remain

very truly Yrs.

W. D. Ticknor

Boston Jany 1. 1842

Rev^{d} W E Channing D.D.

Rev. William E. Channing. D.D.

Mt. Vernon St.

London 17 January 1862

My dear Dr Channing

It was a grief & disappointment to us to have absent from England when your young friend M Barnard visited London. I believe in our mutual vibrations between this City & Paris we missed one another: - but I beg to assure you that there is no man in your remembrance — no — no in ours either — whose recommendations I value more than I value yours. And I cordially expect that I shall share your pleasure of welcoming M Barnard as the friend he is about to visit & familiar to us.

O! how earnestly — how heartily do I re-echo the prayer that the attempts

The Revd Dr Channing

Boston

Mass.

to fan the flames of discord between our
common country may be controlled by
Justice. It is fearful to think how lightly
men talk of War! that condensation of
all folly, - of all crime - God us still with
your power, - my weakness shall be your
auxiliary - in deprecating that worst of
calamities. You have done much, - very much
to bring politics into the purer regions
of morality, - of Christianity - Still
Elevate - still strive to hallow them.

Our sad family sorrow -
the death lately has overtaken the Absent
& the youngest of my domestic circle - have
much absorbed me of late - & public
affairs wear now a very gloomy aspect -
The sufferings of the multitudes are very great

- they

they have been borne hitherto with a patience
which I fear may be exhausted — & then —
there will be indeed cause for anxiety

Ever most faithfully &
most respectfully Yours
Jane Bonney

Dr Bowring
March 1842

Boston. March 11 – 1842 –

My dear Sir –

I have long been thinking of spending a summer in the interior, & comparing its effects on health with those of a summer on the seaboard. I hope to accomplish my plan the next season, & my wish & that of my family point to Lenox as a spot for passing a few weeks. We desire to see more of Berkshire scenery, & think find a still stronger attraction in the friends whom we shall meet there. Some one of your family observed to me a little while ago, that there was a private house in your neighbourhood, where we might find pleasant accommodation. We go cate

the country for moral pleasure, &
avoid a public house when we can do
it. I doubt not that you will think
at once of the house to which I refer -
& I will thank you to enquire if we
can be received there in the summer - Our
number will be three, Mr Channing, Mary
& myself. Perhaps my son may join us,
though at this moment he can decide
on nothing. We think that we should pre-
fer spending the month of July in Lenox -
as that will probably give us the perfection
of your climate & scenery - I am willing
to make a positive engagement at
once, if necessary; ~~negociate only~~ if not,
I should be glad to hear your opinion
as to the best time of visiting you, &
other particulars, before committing myself -

I know nothing about terms, but whatever seems to you fit will be acceptable - Write the kindest regards to my Stockbridge & Lenox friends,

I am very faithfully
& truly
W E Channing -

Dr. Channing to
Mrs. C. Sedgwick
1842

Dr. Channing
March 1842

Miss Catharine Sedgwick
Lenox
Mass.

Paid 25

Boston March 14th 1842

Sir,

The undersigned are appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the ensuing anniversary meeting of the American Peace Society, to be held on Monday the 23d of May in the afternoon. It has been determined to have a single address from some eminent friend of peace instead of the resolutions and discussions which have been formerly presented. We are directed by the Executive Committee to request you to deliver the address on the above mentioned occasion. Your compliance with our wishes will be a great favor to the Society.

very respectfully

Samuel E. Coues.
J. P. Blanchard
Francis Q. Watts
James Thurston
L. F. Stoddard

Rev. W. E. Channing

causes of things -

explain of universe.

Why, absence all knowledge

penetrate into the unseen -

Ancient schools - premature matter -

Powers -

Ultimate causes of all things -

Idem -

necessary laws -

Intuitions -

Ultimate principles & causes

of nature & the soul -

fundamental truths of human knowledge -

the absolute -

General notes -

constitutive laws -

y - the immutable -
- declare thus all
the visible things -
something fixes,
everlasting power

the necessary -
the substance -
the reality
cause of all causes -

y the dict of Plutarch,
the rent in debate - pro -
the tranquility, the love, -

ought -
more
the nature & destiny
of man -

Rev. W. E. Channing D.D.
Boston

by conformity freedom -
subjects confi-
gent and -

C

Cambridge. 6. April. 1842

Dear Sir

You preached the Dudleian lecture in 1820.
There is no copy of it, on file, among the Archives
of College, as there ought to be. Can you furn-
nish a copy? - I am about having all
those discourses bound together and deposi-
ted in the Library - and define to have the
collection complete. Yrs Respectfully
Josiah Quincy

Dr. Channing

Govt what fore-

Peoples the executive - this expected

Executive power needed - not more adverse of restraint -

Freedom deepened became common -

Self-sustaining, renewing &c -

Mutual antagonisms work good

What new of the state here -

The effect of the State to be represented, conceived, as of the World

It awakes such love, reverence, &c and -

How few know it!

what works can do -

It ends, it has been spent -

Universal love - permitted - enabled - to spend worthy & pursuit of pursuit -

Federal - security -

Both to be joined -

Double - self determin - different

The great principle to be revered is that of immortal justice & love -

Rec'd William E. Channing

Boston

Paid Chester

Visit - looking deeply seizing on the immutable

We must look for - Just in man's destiny Love - in man's progress

Advance and not mar unconsciously before -

Aspiration - how inconstantly!

Do we wonder that man works forward -

We must have patience forward -

Never - happy for us, they ask not

The element to be realized by God alone

We are struggling to realize something -

A great idea essential

The glory of every person is to manifest

& elevate - This the end -

Man is ennobled when he is worthy

N-Y. April 21st 1842 C

Sir!

When you were penning the "Remarks suggested by the case of the Creole", were you aware that, from soon after her arrival in the Port of Nassau, during several days, the American Consul, the Captain of an American vessel called the Louisa, & other North Americans, were engaged in a plot to take the Creole by force, & deliver her to the first U-S cruizer which they could find? Surely the Comity of Nations, in the Authorities of New Providence, was pretty well tested when they allowed examinations to take place, on board the Creole, whilst this plot was in agitation, & detained the free colored men in her, at the risk of seeing the peace of the Town & Harbor interrupted, & a flagrant outrage of both local & international Law consummated. —— Were you, besides, aware that about half a dozen of the slaves, that had been, (women & boys) preferring to return to the U-S, were permitted by the British Authorities so to do, & took passage (or rather bondage) in the Creole to New Orleans? — Desiring earnestly for you wisdom from above, that you may open your mouth fearlessly, & speak prudently, as the Case shall require, I am, Yours in the acknowledgment of the Supreme Father, his holy Spirit, & his holy Son Jesus Christ, A. G. ——

To

Dr Wm E. Channing

Boston. Mass.t

47-

June 1819

Germantown. May 2. 1842

My kind friend—

I have sent the second part of my little work to Mr Crosby. It has worked under my hand to nearly twice the size of the first part, though I have reduced it a good deal—It requires condensation, but I must let it go as it is— I have given nearly a week here to the correction of it & to superintending the copying. I have requested Mr Crosby to send you the proof sheets, & beg you to have no scruple as to suggesting changes—having corrected the proof sheets, I beg you to send them to me, to the care of Dr Robert Hare, Philadelphia, to whom all letters for me must be addressed at present— Will you do your

part of the work as fast as your convenience will permit; for the pamphlet has been delayed too long - I have desired Mr Crosby to sell the book as cheaply as he can with safety & a reasonable profit to himself. I have wished for all my publications on this subject & indeed for all my writings a wide circulation among the people.

Mr Crosby is to send you the review. I hope it will not be necessary to send the review to me at all.

This part seems to me of more value than the former, but the writer must not judge for the public -

I have found an agreeable retreat, & shall make some excursions now that my work is done. Letters must be addressed to me at Philadelphia, to Dr Hare's care. If you wish to make

remarks which cannot be introduced as corrections
into the proof sheet, I beg you to write me —

Very faithfully
Yours,
Wm E Channing

part of the work as fast as our convenience will permit; for the pamphlet has been delayed too long - I have deemed that both as cheaply & as safely & as speedily as he can put them to press. I have wished for all my publications on this subject & indeed for all my works a wide circulation among the people.

Mr Crosby is to send the review to me.

I hope it will not be necessary to send the review to me at all.

This last seems to me of more value than the former, but the writer must not judge for the public.

I have found an agreeable retreat, & shall make some excursions now that my work is done. Letters must be addressed to me at Philadelphia, to Dr Hare's care. If you were to make

remarks which cannot be introduced as corrections into the proof sheet. I beg you to excuse me —

Very faithfully
& friend,
Wm E Channing —

Germantown. May 3 – 1842 –

My Dear Sir –

I like you – do not think I have for gotten you – The truth is, I have been very, very busy – I brought my manuscript here to be copied for the press – but it needed much correction – & as it has swelled to twice the size of my first part, the correction & altering of it kept us all busy through the week – I finished it yesterday & am now a free man – not free to be idle, but to do something pleasant instead of correcting – Our journey here was pleasant, except that we were detained a day by Mrs Channing's indisposition at New York – We found ourselves in amony here in the midst of the greenest hills & the prospect blossom & – flowers certainly a grand sight – It makes you feel the comparative sterility of New England – & yet the people do not help nature out – the vegetation. They are planters of cultivated flowers. Of trees & shrubs a stranger

cannot judge. A lady, who seems to me to have some shrewdness, writes highly to me of the honesty of the Pennsylvanian farmers, who form a far greater proportion of the people, than the same class do with us. They are a peculiarity of the State. The population in the large towns comparatively small, & the environs of Philadelphia with the exception of a few miles of Boston with the rest of the State. The mass of the people therefore are much more ignorant of public affairs & pecuniary matters than with us, & this may explain the indifference of the people to the credit of the State. They understand not little about it. Their rail-road benefit a smaller extent of country than I supposed. From the mountainous character of the interior, I am told, that communication with the central State road is far more over than

with the great canal & rail-road of New-
York - & the people : feel [illegible] obligation to pay
for what does not benefit them - It seems to
be understood that provision will not be
made to pay the next half-year's interest,
at least when it falls due - Thus a suspension,
became the cry of the state makes
bankruptcy easy - The want of sympathy between
Philadelphia & the State is unhappily on this
subject - A Philadelphian, they say, a friend of
his city & not of his state, & has little influence
in the latter - so much for local matters -
Happily you & I belong to the great city
God, & shall not despair, if a little po-
litics cuts some disorder - Give my love to your
wife - When we find a pasadena we shall send
to you & her to come & share it - We are pleasantly
situated here - but shall start in a few days -
You must write me immediately, if I am to
hear from you here - My address is Dr Robert
Hare's care, Philadelphia - Your memory grew
upon my manuscript by Harsden, with a letter to my

brother George; to check & request him to send, by Harnden to Mr Frederick A Eustis, Filbert St, No 119, Philadelphia, one copy of Dr Follen's works, entrusted to his hands for me. He may not get his letter as soon as you get this. Will you immediately send him this message, & ask him to send the bundle immediately, check & fear, & forgot saying in his letter. Since I wrote him yesterday, I have made up my mind to leave this quarter very soon.

Very faithfully Your friend
W Ellery Channing

Mr E Channing
May 3, 1841.

Edward Phillips Esqr.
Boston,
Mass.

PAID

Phila[d]a - May 12 - 1842

My dear Sir -

I received day before yesterday your letter of the 9th. You give me no news, which is the best news - I am glad to learn that the intelligence in England are abating. I look with more favour than I expected to the present measures. Of all the dangers of the proposed measure tax I am no judge, but if it be a measure to lessen the burdens of the people or to relieve the laboring class, I rejoice that the measures have had the success I venture to suppose - I send the state of the public mind here in regard to "Repudiation" less encouraging than I hoped, though most expect a great unwillingness to have the state dishonored - It seems to be generally admitted, that the administration of affairs here is corrupt not accidentally or occasionally, but habitually, & that it is as hard to break a bad habit in public as private life. The people are paying the terrible penalties of party-spirit, & no matter how terrible, of some just moral convictions can be forced on the mind - You are no friend of force, but

it seems ~~God's~~ the way of Providence to use a great
vessels of means for reclaiming the world — the soil is unbroken
broken up by rough violent processes, & so prepared
for milder influences — I have spent above a fort-
night in Germantown, & the understand one meets
with in such places do not agree with the accounts
of the general corruption. In Germantown, we met
kind intelligent hospitable people. Poverty is hardly
known in the place, a population of about 14,000 —
the comfortable appearance of the ordinary houses
is very gratifying, & I was told, that the interior
was more expressive of comfort than the exterior.
The farms on every side impress a New Englander
much — You see great reaches of finely cultivated
land, beautiful undulations, with hardly a promi-
nent rock or sharp angle — Still the general intel-
lectual culture is ~~wrong~~ inferior to ours — I hear
of no religious movement, no new stirring ideas — Pro-
perty is gained by slow patient processes — Politics
alone stirs the mass — & this must comfort us a little
under our political agitations, that of stormy times
keep- ~~as from~~ many parts of the country seem stagnation. So mor-

now, I began my tour into the interior. One difficulty to be encountered by the traveller is the want of a currency. The act of the legislature enforcing resumption has had no influence but in Philadelphia & a few small places. Elsewhere irredeemable paper, sometimes from boroughs having no authority to issue it, sometimes even from broken banks, passes from necessity. The best paper in circulation is called "relief notes", which the legislature is pledged to redeem, & which sells from 5 to 20 per cent discount. Nothing has revealed to me the effects of our soft paper system like the state of things in Pennsylvania, where resumption is the law - & yet the law seems a dead letter in the interior. Undoubtedly the bad notions about repudiation have grown in part, perhaps very much out of the demoralizing influences of a bad paper currency. People, unwilling to part with their neighbors money which may be good for nothing to morrow, are in a bad school. I wish I could report progress as to my labours, but I have been idle, & must try to make up. I told your wife excuse for doing nothing a few days. I am now well & have no excuse for inaction. My love to Mrs H.

very affectly
Your friend,
W E Channing

W E Channing

May 12. 1842.

Jonathan Phillips, Esq.

Boston

Mass.

Free

W. E. Channing

C

Nashua. May 19th 42

Dear Sir.

I received your kind note this morning, and accept, as you request, the invitation to address the S.S. Association.

My views upon the subject of interest to this meeting are not as satisfactory to myself, or as mature as would satisfy my desire to do honor to both; but this is among us all only a green Spring-time. We must do our work as we can in hope of a ripe Summer and a glad harvest for late ages.

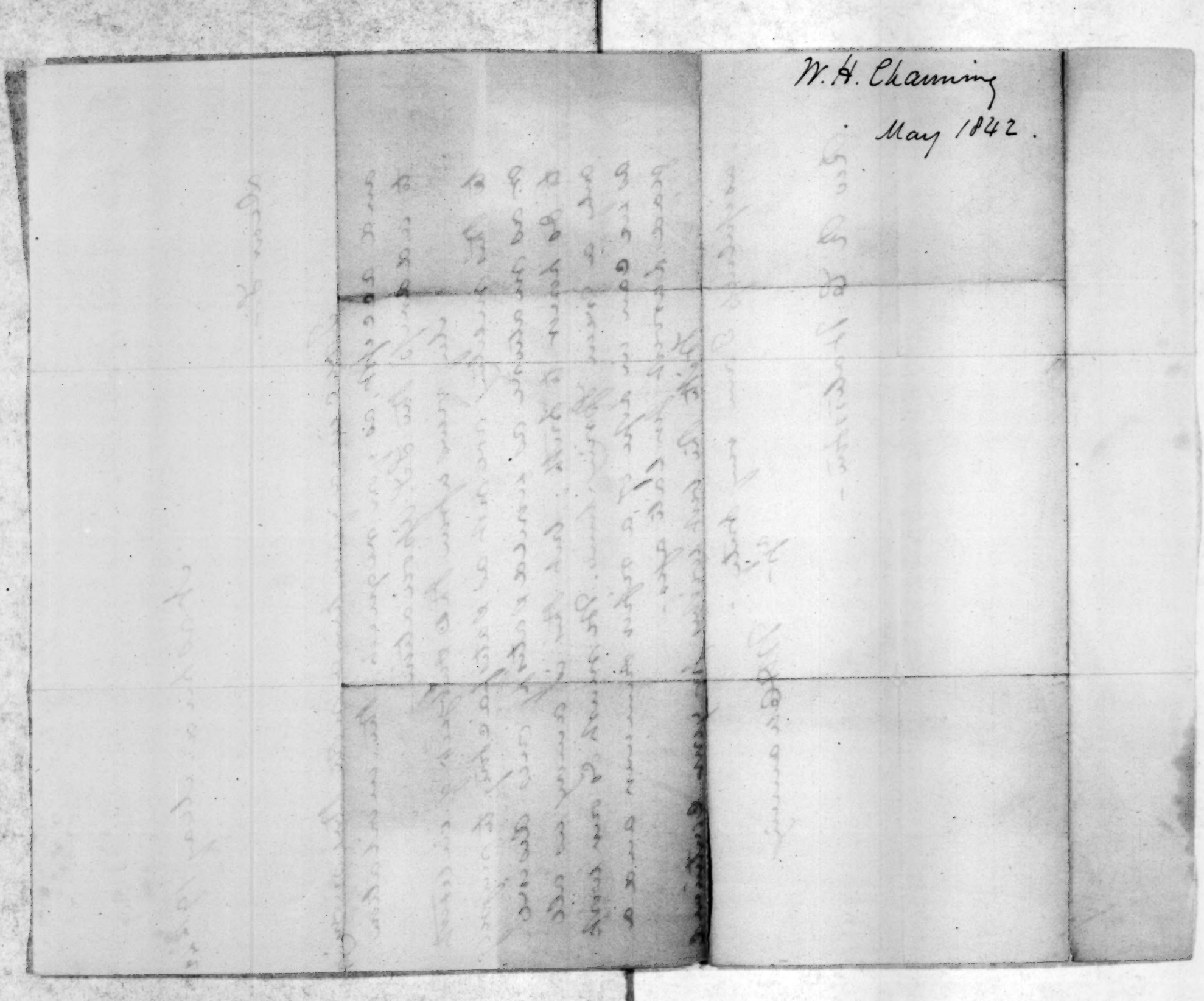
With the best wishes for your continued usefulness I am very truly -

Yr W H Channing

Rev R. C. Waterston -

W. H. Channing

May 1842.



(Do not task your eyes — but let Mrs P read this to you —)

Lenox. July 4. 1842

My dear Sir —

It is a very long time since I have heard from you — I will not find fault — but I believe you do good to yourself as well as to me by sending me a letter now & then — A friend comes nearer to us in the act of writing — the spirit is stirred by her presence. You will naturally ask how I do — & I am happy to say nicely well in my sense of the word. My strength came back to me wonderfully fast. I have indeed but just got the use of my legs — but a month's leisure of them will account for their inability to sustain the light burden they have to carry. My journey was not wholly lost to me. I saw much to delight me in the state of Pennsylvania — The enormous interest that I feel in the condition of the race makes the sight of rich cultivated fruitful fields & mineral treasures, & the promises of luxuriant harvests & general prosperity, far more cheering than formerly, when nature in her primitive state & wild-er forms attracted me too exclusively. There is however an-ought of natural grandeur & beauty in that state to satisfy the mere picturesque traveller. I find that the older I grow, a new country interests me more. If India is a very Rhine

I visited Berkshire, that it is almost new, & I promise myself much enjoyment from it - Lenox, where I am, I visited one in a cold storm, & I find, that I knew nothing of it. I am in a hotel in the midst of the village, which may suggest to you that the most agreeable images - But a magnificent prospect of valley & mountains opens on my windows, & a piazza commanding a still more extensive view, & little frequented, is but a step or two from my door. The house is a quiet one, as I judge; for I have been here during the sitting of the court, the noisiest time in the county, & I have not been at all disturbed. After my experience in Pennsylvania the table seems very good - I give you these particulars, because you & Mrs P may be inclined to try mountain-air, which, as we agree, is very invigorating here. The railroad would bring you to Pittsfield, & from that to this place the distance is six miles. If you incline to come, you must give me notice, that a comfortable chamber may be secured. The chambers are not very large, & we are obliged to be with a window open - It will give us true pleasure to see you & Mrs P -

I have received a letter addressed to me by Mr Brunson. Have you seen it? I read it as I was rising from dinner, with a weak head & a mind un-

capable of much alteration. I was truly gratified by the
eclyons spent at Heathers, & there was a tone of humil-
ity about parts of it, which made me hope that this
storm, deeply spirit is more open to softening, reforming influences-
But the philosophy was any thing but satisfactory, & he
seems to be running into a mysticism which can-
yield no important results-

I have read two a part of Parker's
book with much pain- for I do a good man, & I
do not esteem him the less for his errors- but I am-
grieved that he should not honestly & utterly of a faith
which I would not resign for the world- I have been
particularly struck with the love that runs in the discourse
or inspiration. By this he means the presence or devel-
opment of truth, goodness, & piety in the soul- Now it
is the soul in all ages & countries is susceptible of this de-
velopment. all believe in par-
ticular inspiration. Nobody doubts it & yet he fought
for it, as if nobody but himself & his friends believed
it- The common meaning of inspiration he overlooks-

Do write me- Give our love to Mrs P-

Very affectly
Y Wm E Channing

F. NOX
JUL
4
Mass.

Jonathan Phillips Esqr,

Boston.

Pittsfield
July 4th 1842

Lenox. July 9th 1842.

My dear Sir—

I send you a line in relation to the Western Rail Road. On the 30th ~~of~~ June my son sent me a large bundle or package containing a mattrass & some other things, directed to me here. On hearing from him that he had so done, I sent two or three times to the Pittsfield depot, but was informed that no such package had arrived. Yesterday it was brought me. As soon as it was lodged in the chamber, we perceived an unpleasant odor, & soon found that it was very offensive. It seemed as if the bundle had been kept in contact with salt-fish or decaying fish. On stripping off the coarse baggery which was the envelope, we hoped to get rid of the evil; but we

found the coverings of the mattress tainted, & on removing them, the mattress itself, though much less impregnated with the odor, was unfit for use. To day we have exposed it to the air & sun, in the hope of driving away the offensive smell - & I trust, we shall succeed. But I feel, that I owe to you this statement of the case, & that you will be glad to know the truth. The unreasonable delay of the bundle & the bad condition in which it came ought to be explained by those who manage these concerns.

Our friend, Mr Curtis, takes this letter & he will communicate to you more pleasant particulars about me & mine than the unlucky mattress. Very sincerely

Your friend,

Wm E Channing -

Josiah Quincy Esqr,

Boston.

Mr Eustis -

Rev. Wm. E. Channing
July 12

Bowring
1842

Bowring

London 25 July 1862

My dear Dr Channing

I am glad once to have seen in making the acquaintance of your young friend Mr White & of being, I hope, of some use to him in his peregrinations about our Island. You do us all a kindness & pay us a compliment by sending your intelligent youths, — especially those who bring your own friendly & cordial attentions. We watch with no small anxiety the various

various events which disturb
the current of amicable feeling —
We improve — & we see some
evidence of improvement — in the
tendency of our legislation towards
a wider philanthropy. We have
a Land rights & rights with mercy
— Louder than these & all can
calculate, — but we are encouraged
by what we have already done,
to do more, — & rather to attempt
more, — & we are doubly encouraged
by the co-operation of minds &
might like yours. Ever truly & affectionately

John Brown

3

Lenox - July 26 - 1842 -

My dear Sir -

I was glad to receive your last letter. I did not infer from it, that you are living in cloud land; but the cloud seem scattered for a time. I am sorry that my hand-writing annoyed you; but you ought not to have been vindictive & to have sent me a letter worse written; for Mr Channing's eyes are not as good as Mr Phillips. This is the first instance of revenge I have had to charge on you in our long intercourse. I cannot urge you to come here, if Nahant suits you, & get my faith in mountain air increases, & I have something more than this to renovate me. I am breathing the air of friendship & kindness. I have long loved the Sedgwick family, but seen hardly to have known them - now - such union in a family is rare. There seem to a

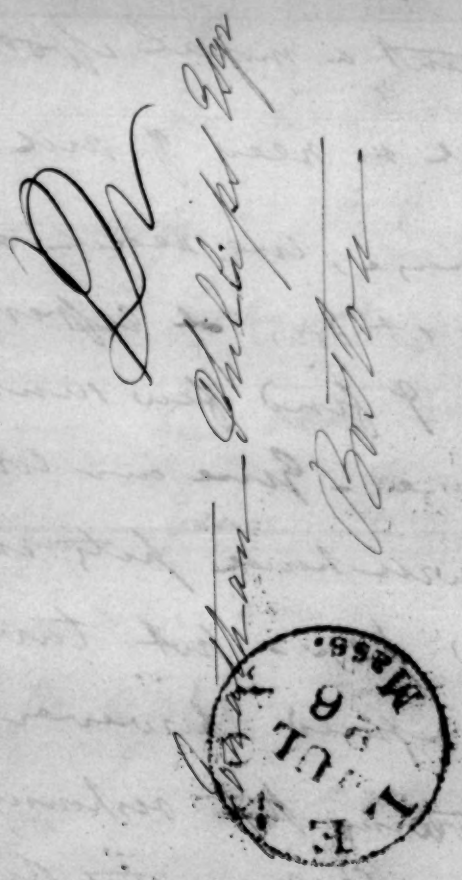
They have no discordant elements - nor is their love confined to themselves. Mrs Charles Sedgwick has a small boarding school, - it seems not more a school but a family-circle. Her husband is worth knowing for his gentleness, overflowing love. I see of course much of Miss Sedgwick, who is better than her books, & you know what these are. Your family has been laid waste as few are. Within a few years, three brothers have died, & the three widows are now here, & in the neighbouring town of Stockbridge. Time is softening their grief, & their hearts are kept alive by the dear friends who survive, especially by the sweet children of the different families - There is a certain beauty in this softened grief & love than in almost any manifestation of our nature. You see how I am drawn to the beautiful. It meets me in nature, & in the human when I enter

with the freedom of a friend. I hear among these hills the distant roar of the world. It certainly does not soothe me; but I hope, I am not unmanned or not heavy stricken by it. The mean will prevail over the distant, without a moral effort to counteract the tendency, & I feel no need of such an effort now. When on our pilgrimage, we reach a verdant sunny spot, it is not wrong to sit down & refresh ourselves. I do not mean, that I find few sunny spots. But life's storms are to come. Give our love to dear Phebe. Tell her, I will have pity on her eyes, when I can get a good pen. But tavern-quills are famous; I can't spend however, that I shall not succeed in throwing the responsibility of my delay on the page & the quill. I can't be old an offender in this way. Let both of us resolve to make some amend for the letter by the spirit of our writing. Good-bye. Be of good courage. I believe we shall meet soon.

Very faithfully
& friend.
W E Channing.

W E Channing

July 20. 1842.



Lenox – July 30 – 1842 –

My Dear Barbara –

Mr Curtis goes after breakfast – but I will try to give an answer to your last – which I should have answered before, but for a little preparation – the question, my child, is many as you please, for sometimes I may be able to solve your difficulties. You seem to have a strange scepticism as to the power of one being to help another – What! Is not life a system of mutual helps – influences. Are we not swayed, moulded by our family connection, by country, by friendships? What makes the difference between the savage & the civilized man? between the deaf & dumb, & those who enjoy their senses? You may as well ask why the sun, or rain or atmosphere, influence & help us. You speak of having found lately a friend, who has "opened a new world to you", & yet you doubt whether others can aid you. You say, another may look at you – to what he sees & what is this all? Do you not catch his feelings? Is not sympathy quick & penetrating like lightning? Does not a strong & ardent mind communicate to us its con-

victions, its confidence? Be more easily influenced than yourself? Is reading nothing? Is talking nothing? Our danger is of receiving too much from others - Most men are carried along by the stream of general opinion & feeling? We need that the outward should act on us; & that we shall act on it & modify it in return? Select the best influences for yourself, & see that they aid not enslave you --

As to the love of God it must not, indeed it cannot be selfish - But this does not imply, that God is not to be loved for what he does to us in particular - for his pure, perfect goodness is just as manifest in what he does to me as in what he does to my neighbour - I may see his perfection, his moral beauty in one as in the other, & even more in his mercy toward me because this is more comprehensible & comes nearer - Your notion that our affections are altogether independent in our will & our sense of duty seems to me false - If so the affections would be of no moral worth or beauty - We can cherish or suppress feelings - The power we have over thoughts gives immense power over the feelings - Also the perception of a moral excellence

& Rivalship in an affection is an immense aid to its culture - I see a noble, divine sentiment in another - I honor, admire it; I am conscious that the germs of it are in myself - I resolve to become what I revere - This moral impulse leads me to suppress the hostile feeling, to place myself under influences which nourish the great & good within me - I feel, that God, the fountain of all that is holy & lovely, is ever with me ready to aid me, & I seek his light & strength - All this moral action for my own character is of infinite moment to me - At the same time, I do not imagine, that it is through my own activity, that my character is wholly or chiefly formed - Whilst I am striving to conform myself to my highest ideas, I am sensible of an Unity, a higher agency is working perpetually in my heart, doing a greater work, which I know only by its results - But Duty is the essential condition, on which this unfolding, quickening influence is exerted upon me. This places me under all quickening influences - My own moral effort is essential - Woe, woe to him or her who neglects it - This is her ruin & sure - I can add no more -

Yr affectte uncle

W E C -

1842 From William Ellery Channing
Clergyman

Miss B H Channing

Mr Eustis Boston

Lenox ~~Boston~~. Augt 5 – 1842

My dear Sir –

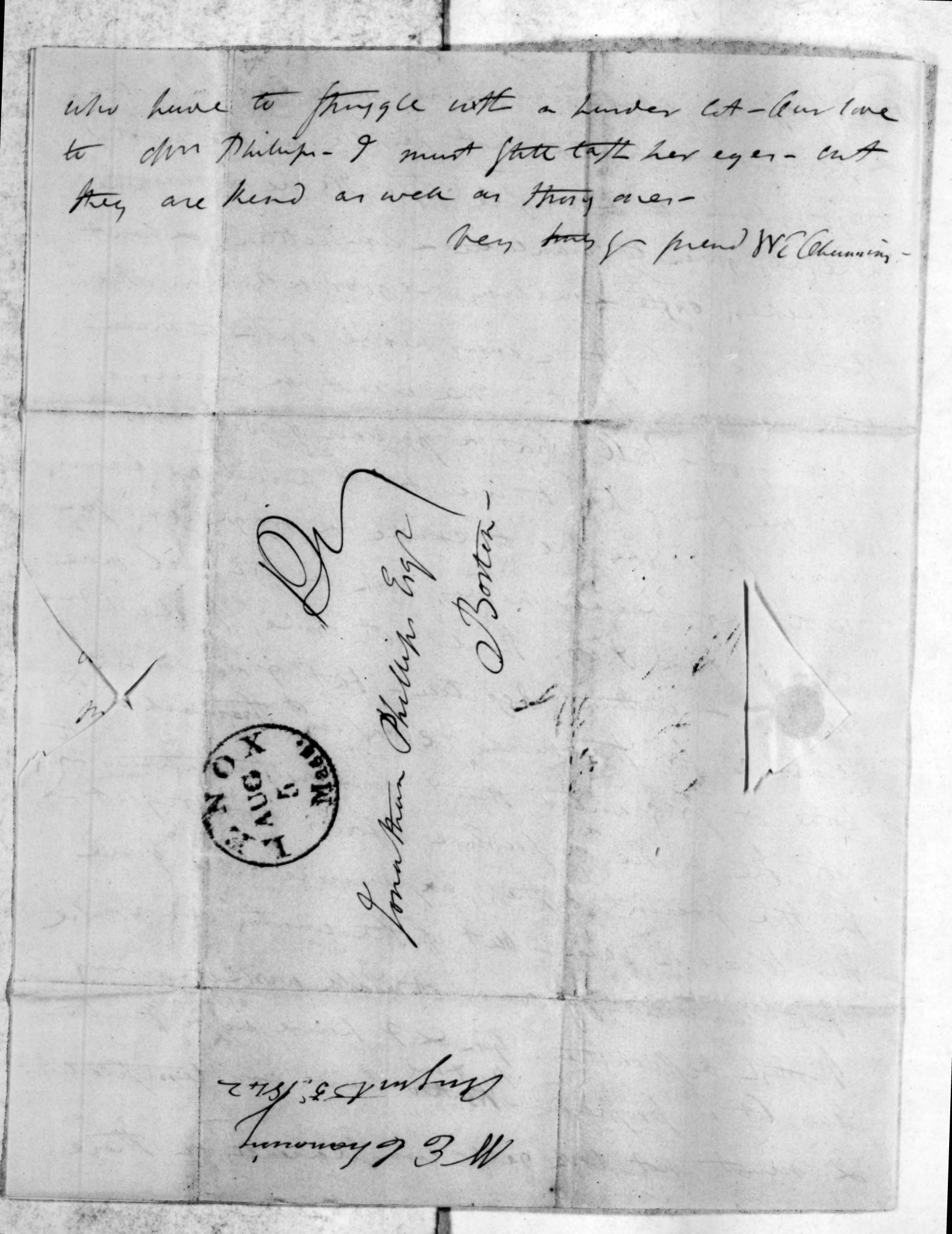
I received your letter with much pleasure, for it shewed that Nathant our had proved you outwardly & inwardly – you had taken some Steps or flights from that prison – Leave yourself – they you may be a freeman – I wanted you here, but the sea air has probably done more for you than the mountains would have done – Perhaps too you have gained something by living in a crowd – If so, what shall we do to please you among your friends when you return to Boston? I envy your residence here. The society, the air, my heart good, & the scenery is enchanting. I like pleasure – I meet few politicians here & know little of the secret workings among our politicians at Washington. I am grieved more & more that the people should be so played on by selfish men, should be so cheat –

ed with the idea that they are governing themselves, when they obey the strings of leaders behind the curtain. But the people are becoming more aware of the truth, more distrustful of public men & I look more independent in their judgments. & see little good in the present tendencies of parties. Immediate relief is what the great majority need, this seldom coincides with ultimate good. The little which I have learned in my late movements has led me to think, that what we call the embarrassments of the dealers in produce & have little or nothing to pay, & yet they hope by new credits &c to continue to swim. In the interior, I see nothing like destitution. One of our great evils is a style of living & expenditure founded on what we called

our prospects, which were in the most degree of perfection - & perhaps we are the last people in the world to get back to a simple style. We are so sanguine, hopeful, given to speculation & anticipation, & bent on seeking ease & making our good & those around us, that we shall strain every nerve, & call to maintain her present position. The effect of increase is not good - still what a profusion of good is restored, if we know how to use it. I have no fears, now that we are to escape a foreign war. You with your weaker nerves, look on this evil more calmly than I do. Should it come, I should meet it without dejection - but I am most grateful for the hope of escaping it. I take it for granted that your anticipations as to the course of public affairs are right - In the present distress, experience will give her lessons in vain - but of the country can escape the convulsions of war, it will work its way through difficulties. You & I have no (outward) anxieties - Our lot is prosperous - But we have our temptations & must not look self-complacently on those

who have to struggle with a burden of sin—Our love to dear Philips—I must stop to dry her eyes—but they are kind as well as they are—

Very truly & friend W. E. Channing—



This letter apparently to Mr. Ratzbone was never sent; but was torn across - ~~It should not be published~~ ~~Letter~~ It was one of the latest letters written -

August 10 - 1842 -

My dear Sir -

I would extract the important sentences & write them out as a letter. But if you may be interested to learn by your last that my remarks on the case of the Creole drew some attention in your country. I valued them not as bearing on that particular case, but as giving a broader & juster exposition of the Law of nations, than statesmen are accustomed to take. I am always glad when I can attract the attention of the people to great principles by casting them to matters of immediate & general interest; for in this way, truth may be thrown into circulation, when, if given in an abstract form, it would awaken little interest. This has been one motive for writing so often on the subject of Slavery. If I am spending my summer in the interior of the country; & finding the people around me disposed to forget the Slave, I prepared an address for the 1st of August, which has gone to the press. I feel, that such efforts bring me before the publick as a pamphleteer, not a

very exalted name in literature - But this is the readiest way to the publick mind, & as my pamphlets do not withdraw me much from the investigations & pursuits to which my life has been given, I could not decline the task without self reproach -

The great subject of politicall interest to me of late has been the negociation between our countries. My first desire for my country at this moment is peace. ~~We are certainly on a bad way~~ The prosperity of the country has received apparently a severe blow - I say apparently, for much of what was called our prosperity ~~before the recent crash~~ was a fiction. But the people, ~~carried~~ borne away by party-leaders, ~~& deceived~~ tempted by party spirit, will not see that they owe their distresses to their own follies & vices, their mad speculations, all-grasping selfishness, & gambling habits, & are throwing the blame, now on government, now on this or that faction, & the result is a recklessness about the administration of publick affairs & especially about the credit of the country, which fills many good men with despondence. There is even fear, that Congress will adjourn without passing a revenue bill or making any provision for carrying on the government. Still I have

little doubt that we shall work our way through these difficulties, if we can only contrive to keep at peace with the world. The truth is, that as a people, we know nothing yet of distress. I have spent three or four months in the interior, partly in Pennsylvania, partly in Massachusetts, & see nothing but comfort & abundance. I have met but one beggar, a stout French Canadian, wandering about with his family to get work, & looking as if he & they were living on the fat of the land. I went to a house where a part of this family had gone for charity, & found them seated at a sumptuous breakfast-table, on which a clean cloth had been spread for their gratification, very much as if they had been guests. The trading community suffer much, & this must be, not only from past rashness, but because we have twice as many people in trade as the exchanges of the products of the country require. This is a natural consequence of the spread of education & will correct itself in time. An educated man would rather live by sale with than his hands, & consequently there has been a great rush into trade, where, it was supposed, fortunes were to be made by the union of shrewdness with enterprise, men might grow rich with little toil. We are outgrowing this delusion; agriculture, the true work of man, is getting into favor & hence, & the next generation may be saved the crimes & miseries of excessive, unbounded competition in trade. Probably before my letter leaves the country, the treaty between the two countries will be submitted to the Senate. What its fate will be is doubtful. The probe

that neither party will dare to assume the responsibility of rejecting it. We have little faith in the virtue of either party or either of their leaders. But at any rate, we shall not think of fighting very soon. Happily, there outward & visible events which alone are of little importance compared with silent changes which are going on in society, in its modes of thought, of industry, of intercourse, of education, changes which defy the escapeurs, but will determine the coming ages. How little we understand our own times. or their tendencies.

My ignorance becomes hope under the perfect government of God. But this subject is too vast & I must stop. Remember me affectionately to Mrs R. I trust Mr Thom is at work on Mr White's remains. Give him my best regards. Yours faithfully

Yours friend
Wm E Channing

C

August 11 - 1842

My dear Sir

I was truly gratified to learn by your last letter that my advice on the Creole case some time since in your country. I wrote on a particular case, but I wished to bring out some universal truths which Statesmen are apt to overlook but which I trust are to make them way - We have a sad report here that Lord Ashburton has given up the principles contended for in the Creole case, that he has agreed on the part of your government to give up to us any of our slaves who may be thrown by weather, mutiny &c on your shores - It seems incredible, but a gentleman from Boston of great intelligence assured me that it had come to him in a form which made him fear that there was some ground for it. He said that the consideration given by our government for this great concession is the right of search, for which the South cares nothing. That your Ministers can betray not only the honour of England, but the cause

of humanity in a matter which the nation has so much at heart is next to impossible. Such a concession would be a severe blow to the friends of human rights here. We maintain that our Constitution confers on the General Government no right to protect or claim a slave when he is taken beyond our jurisdiction, & we insist on this that we may avoid conflict with foreign states as well as uphold a great principle of humanity. That England can recognize or administer the slave laws of another State, can recognize as a human being a slave belonging to another State has excluded in him the greatest wrong, I shall not believe till I see it under her Lordships hand & seal — We are impatient for the submission of the treaty to the Senate — The Boundary question is adjusted & I hope satisfactorily. Shortly I could send you a better account of our country — But do not despair of us. You hear of outrages among us, but the mass of our people do not know the meaning of the word. I have spent three or four months in the interior where I was among a people nothing but comfort & abundance

our manufactures are depressed, but when a factory stops, the operatives return to their homes where they find occupation & all that they require for subsistence, our cities suffer of necessity because our prosperity rests to a considerable degree upon them, & because hence the number of people are engaged in trade. The interests of the country requires our people are to be well educated that they want to live by their wits rather than their hands. But experience cures such follies. I am deeply afflicted at the guilt & disgrace of parts of the country which refuse to pay their debts, & at this moment we have little hope from the wisdom of congress. But it is our quiet not suffering Citizens which ~~taunts~~ me

Very faithfully
Yr friend
Wm E Channing

Hon Calhoun Dft

[not copied] 1842

Augt 12 - 9 o'clock at night -

My dear Miss Sedgwick.

You do not treat us fairly. First, you took yourself away - That was cruel enough - & now you absent your letters from us. We consented to the first injury, but you have no warrant for the last - We seem to have nothing to do, but to revenge ourselves by being as happy as we can in spite of your absence. Your gentle nature cannot well understand this being happy out of spite; but you can comprehend that there must be something piquant in it. You can make us are exceedingly. You must attract great admiration where you are, & in the midst of the incense must look towards Lenox Lane, There after all is the heart of peace - & the heart -

I have no great news for you. The waves of new company break daily into our

caravansera; but to my superficial eye, waves are very much like one another. Your brother will give an account of our doings, of Mr Ingham's outdoing himself, of a pale beauty who has joined our party, of the recitations which flout thro our parlours, of the rivalry springing up between Berkshire Coffee-house, & the United States at Saratoga &c - You need not that he should tell you, what a cheerful contentious place his home becomes in your absence & how important it is that you return with your peace-making gifts & bright looks. I can find but one fault with Lenox. It is a place of bad omens. The first sound which met my ears this morning was "the croaking raven" alas, the tame crow. The ordinary, whether ignorant of its significance, or hardened by familiarity, discover no signs

of absence. Remember me most kindly to ~~Mrs~~ your young party, not excluding Mrs Mount. It seems a part of her function to teach us how to meet young. The state of all your wrongs, I remain

Very faithfully &
affectionately, Yr

WEC-

Miss Sedgwick,

Saratoga.

C Sedgwick Esqr -

C

(My last letter from Dr. Channing)

To - Miss Sedgwick
Saratoga
C Sedgwick Esq

Augt 12 9 o'clock a m (1842)

My dear Miss Sedgwick

You do not treat us fairly. First, you took yourself away. That was wrong enough - & now you allure your brother from us. We consented to the first injury, but you have no warrant for the last. We seem to have nothing to do, but to revenge ourselves by being as happy as we can in spite of your absence. Your gentle nature cannot well understand this being happy out of spite; but you can comprehend that there must be something piquant. You can make us one expiation. You must attract great admiration where you are, & in the midst of the incense must look towards Lenox & say, There after all is the feast of reason, & the heart.

I have no great news for you. The waves of new company break daily into our carvansera; but to my ~~spur~~ superficial eye, waves are very much like one-another. Your brother will give an account of our doings, of Mr Ingham's out-doing himself, of a pale beauty who has joined our party, of the recitations which float thru our parlour, of the rivalry springing up between Berkshire Coffee House, & the United States at Saratoga etc. You need not that he should tell you, what a cheerless contentious place his home becomes in your absance & how important it is that you return with your peace making gifts & bright looks. I can find but one fault with Lenox. It is a place of bad omens. The first sound which met my ears this morning was "the croaking raven" alias, the plain crow. The villagers, whether ignorant of its significance, or hardened by familiarity, discover no signs of alarm. Remember me most kindly to your young party, not excluding Mrs Minot. It seems a part of her function to teach us how to keep young. In spite of all your wrongs, I remain

Very faithfully & affectionately,

yr

W. E. C.

1842

My dear Susan -

I thank you for your beautiful & fragrant present. You have not fallen, it seems, into a common error of the young, that persons of any age are too old for bouquets. You judge rightly - dear mother earth is a good deal older than I am, & yet how she decks herself with flowers! & I get how she looks herself with flowers! & I look & be graver & wiser than she is. I'29 enjoy there her sweet children more than ever - Not long ago, as I was walking in my garden with a friend of rare taste & feeling, he told me that he believed the sublime & the beautiful to be one & the same - & handed him a cluster of exquisite flowers, & asked him, if he would call that sublime. He replied; "yes; to me there is a sublimity in its excess of beauty" or something to that effect; & I felt that he had

said more for her doctrine than I had thought possible. Let us be grateful for the good world we live in, & let us see in its profusion of fair forms a type & prophecy of still higher beauty. There are seeds within us all of lovelier flowers & more precious fruits than our kind mother Earth sends up from her dark bosom — Shall they not be unfolded? — I just learn from Mr Channing that you had sent to her the same sweet token of remembrance, & she begs me to unite her thanks with mine. Dear Susan, all blessings be upon you — May many flowers spring up in your path — & what is far better, may you have strength to walk in the rough & stony paths, which we must all tread in our journey to a better world —

by — affectionate friend

Wm E Channing

Hoxbridge Sept. 1842 —

Miss Susan R Sedgwick,

Lenox—

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the meeting house in Federal St in the town of Boston, the following resolutions were offered by Hon Judge Davis & unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that we have heard, with profound grief, the intelligence of the death of our revered and beloved pastor and friend the Revd William E Channing D.D. with whom we have been so long and so happily connected, and whose invaluable moral and religious teachings we have so long enjoyed

Resolved, that we dwell with deep sensibility upon the life and service of this faithful servant of God, now brought to a close on earth, upon the energy, unbroken to the last, with which, notwithstanding much physical infirmity, he labored in the discharge of the trust assigned to him by his great Task master in Heaven, upon his loyalty to duty, his sympathy with humanity, his religious faith, the eminent Christian graces, which adorned his character and the persuasive powers with which he preached the gospel of Christ, and we feel a profound sense of gratitude for the peculiar privilege, which we have so long had, in hearing his voice, receiving his instructions and in being guided, warned & animated by his discourses and his life

Resolved, that, as members of this community, we mourn the vanishing from earth of a great moral and intellectual light, in the death of one who has uniformly devoted great powers to good ends, whose bosom glowed with love for the whole human family, who has been the eloquent & fearless advocate of truth, liberty and humanity, whose admirable writings have had no other object than the highest good of

mankind, who has done so much to make men wiser, happier and better and who has commended the religion of Christ to so many heart, and minds by his profound and beautiful expositions of it, doctines, and spirit

Resolved that we deeply sympathize with the family of our departed friend in their irreparable loss, and earnestly pray that the consolations of that religion, of which he was so faithful a minister, may be extended to them in proportion to the magnitude of their bereavement.

Resolved that the Standing Committee of the Proprietors, the Deacons of the Church and the Clerk and treasurer be a committee to make arangements for a public funeral and appropriate services in the Church, provided it be agreeable to the family of the deceased

Resolved that Hon Judge Davis, Mr Rollins and the Clerk be a committee to present a copy of these resolutions to the family of the late Dr Channing, and that the Clerk transmit a copy of them to the Revd Mr Gannett.

Resolved, that the Clerk be directed to enter these resolutions upon the records of the Church.

A true Copy

Attest Geo. S Hillard

Proprietors's Clerk

Boston Oct 5th 1842

Federal St Society

c 1842 Oct 24

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SUFFOLK, ss. By the Judge of Probate for said County.

To Ruth G. Channing of Boston in said County, widow

GREETING,

WHEREAS William E. Channing late of said Boston, Doctor of Divinity.

deceased, having lately died intestate, leaving goods and estate to be administered, and administration thereof having been granted to you, and bond given as the law directs.

Trusting, therefore, in your care and fidelity, I do by these presents, pursuant to the power and authority to me granted, constitute and appoint you administrat rix of the estate of said deceased,
and commit unto you the administration thereof, well and faithfully to execute the same according to law;

And you are required to make and return into the Probate Court of said County of Suffolk within three months from the date hereof, a true inventory of all the real estate, and all the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of the said deceased, which are by law to be administered, and which have or shall come to your possession or knowledge:

And to administer according to law all the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of the said deceased, and the proceeds of all h[illegible] real estate that may be sold for the payment of h[illegible] debts, which shall at any time come to your possession, or the possession of any other person for you;

And to render upon oath a true account of your administration within one year from the date hereof, and at any other times when thereto required by the Judge of Probate of said County of Suffolk, and to pay any balance remaining in your hands upon the settlement of your accounts to such person or persons as the said Judge of Probate shall order and direct;

And to deliver the letters of Administration into the Probate Court, in case any will of the said deceased shall be hereafter duly proved and allowed;

And in all other matters and things, in relation to your said administration, you are faithfully to discharge your trust according to law.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the said Court of Probate, at Boston, the twenty fourth day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty two.

Willard Phillips *Judge of Probate.*

Countersigned, H. M. Willis Regr.

SUFFOLK, ss. I order the above named administratrix to give public notice of her appointment to and acceptance of that trust, by publishing a notification thereof three weeks successively in the Boston Daily Advertiser printed in Boston, within three months, and make return thereof to this office, on oath, within one year from this date.

Given under my hand, this twenty fourth day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty two.

Willard Phillips *Judge of Probate.*

Countersigned, H. M. Willis Regr.

1842
c 0629

Be it known that We, William F. Channing & Mary R Channing both of the City of Boston the children & only heirs at law of Revd William E. Channing late of said City Doctor in Divinity in consideration that the design of our said father to make a testamentary disposition of that portion of his Estate which was obtained by his marriage, in favor of our surviving parent, was not duly executed, and of our full conviction that such purpose should be effected, as far as we are able to accomplish it, as well as in consideration of one dollar to us already paid by our mother Mrs Ruth Channing do hereby remise release & convey to her all our right, title, interest & estate of in & to any & all the real & personal estate of which our said father died seized & possessed and we hereby give & confer to & upon our said mother full power right & authority to take and apply to her own exclusive use all the property & estate, which was held by & belonged to our said father at the time of his decease

To have and to hold said premises unto the said Ruth Channing her heirs & assigns to her & their use forever

In witness where of we the said William & Mary have hereunto set our hands & seals this twenty ninth day of October One thousand eight hundred & forty two —

Executed & delivered
in presence of us
Geo. S. Hillard

William F. Channing
Mary R Channing

Suffolk ss. Boston Oct 29th 1842 Then personally appeared William F Channing and Mary R Channing and acknowledged the above instrument by them executed to be their free act & deed & them respectively

Geo. S. Hillard } Justice of the Peace

Boston, April 14. 1843. Received and Entered
with Suffolk Deeds Lib: 499 fol: 81
Jr Kelly Clk

81 4

Channing to Channing

Recd 14 April 1843

12. 30 PM

— Pd

Agreement of
George G. Channing
concerning "works
of Wm E. Channing"

Dr. ..... The Estate of Wm R. Channing

1842			
Augt.	To Cash paid J. W. Dupee Mat.	2000	—
	" ..... Do. for Mr. Foggs — Do.	2000	—
Sept.	" ..... Do. for Mr. Marsh. Do.	8000	—
		12000	—
	Bal. carr. to Acct. with Mrs R. G. Channing	442	50.
		$ 12442	50.

Dr. ..... Mrs R. Gibbs Channing in Accot

1842			
Oct.	To Cash paid her on Acct.	100	—
	" ..... Do. ..... Do.	200	—
	" ..... Do. by Ck Dan'l Swift	50	—
	" ..... order to J. Meeks	88	—
	" ..... Cash on Acct.	100	—
		$ 538	—

g deceᵗ in Acct with Ebnᵉ Francis ..... Crʳ

1842		
July 23	By Cash of Mr T. W. Ward	2902 50
	" ... D .... by Ck on New York due Augᵗ 15th	6500 —
Augᵗ	" Check on Mass Hᵈ Bank	3000 —
Octʳ	" Intrst on Mr Mandy Note of $8000 Lisb for 1 Month	40 —
		$12442 50

Boston Decemᵗ 10. 1842
Errors Excepted Balance Paid
as per Acct below — Ebn Francis.

Acct with Ebnezr Francis ..... Crʳ

1842

By balance of Acct brot Down	442 50
Balance due	95 50

balance due 95.50
paid for Certificate 2
$97.50 $538.—

Boston Decem 10. 1842
Errors Excepted Balance due
Ebn Francis.

Acct with
Mr Eben Francis
1842

50.75 rec'd 72.50

Boston 15. March 1852

Madam;

Mr. B. F. White tells me that you have about $70. of the Federal Street Church Scrip to dispose of, which I can use in payment for a pew I have bought in the new Church in Arlington St.

This Scrip sells now at 30 per cent discount; I have bought Mr. Adams' at this rate, and can take yours at the same if convenient to send the memorandum, or Certificate, to my office No 39 Milk St, or my Residence No 90 Boylston St.

I should be glad of a reply as early as convenient, as I expect to be absent from town some ten days from Thursday next,

Respectfully Yours

D. N. Sprout

Mrs Channing
Milton